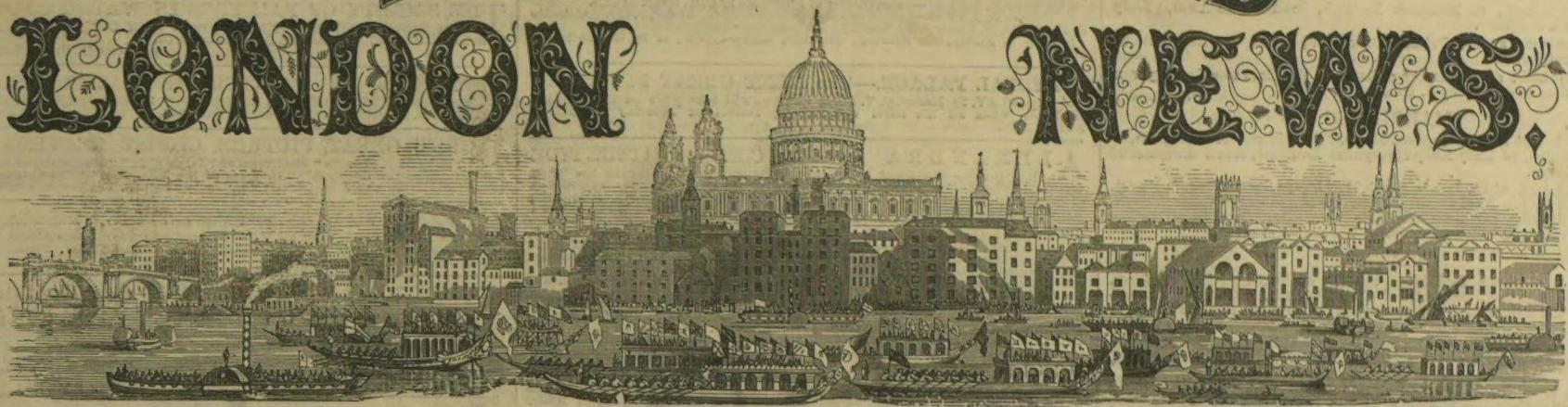


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1866.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

WITH SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6d.



NEW VOLCANO ON CAMIGUIN ISLAND, MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES.
FROM A SKETCH TAKEN ON BOARD H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Parndon Lodge, Harlow, Essex, the wife of Captain Rombulow Pearse, R.N., of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Monkton Farleigh, Bradford-on-Avon, Lady Hobhouse, of a daughter.

On the 20th ult., at the Palazzo Odescalchi, Rome, the Baroness von Rate, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Haidenburg, Bavaria, the Baroness Lulwig von Arstin, daughter of Sir Henry F. Howard, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at Bovingdon, Herts, Baron Hans H. Von Essen, of Tidahow, Sweden, to Lady Mary Hyacinthe Lambart, eldest daughter of the Earl of Cavan.

On the 13th inst., at St. Jude's, South Kensington, by the Rev. R. Forest, M.A., assisted by the Rev. James Marshall, M.A., Sinclair Mellor Sealright MacLennan, of the Highland Rifle Militia, to Alice, eldest daughter of the late Alfred Ward, Esq., of Valparaiso, Chile. No cards.

DEATHS.

On Feb. 5, near the Tati River, interior of South Africa, of fever, Frank Oates, F.R.G.S., formerly of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest surviving son of the late Edward Oates, Esq., of Meanwoodside, near Leeds, in his 35th year.

On the 6th inst., B. W. Lara, Esq., of Palsgrave-place, Temple, London, only son of B. Lara, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., late of Southsea, Hants, in his 53rd year.

On the 5th inst., at Bournemouth, Elizabeth, second beloved daughter of Matilda and the late Henry Mercer, Esq., J.P. and D.L.

On the 8th inst., at Nice, suddenly, Lady William Paget, widow of Lord William Paget, and daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Baron de Rottenburg, K.C.H.

On the 25th ult., at Auckland, New Zealand, George F. Edmonstone, son of the late Sir George F. Edmonstone.

On the 5th inst., at Dalham Hall, Newmarket, Mr. Edmund Affleck, R.N., son of Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., aged 21.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22.

SUNDAY, MAY 16.

Whit Sunday. British Orchestral Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. Dean Church; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. E. H. Brady, Head Master of Haileybury College. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 7 p.m., the Rev. B. Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford. St. James's, noon, the Very Rev. Gerard V. Wellesley, Dean of Windsor.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Lord Bishop of Ripon, Dr. Bickersteth; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School. Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, MAY 17. Whit Monday. Bank Holiday. Leeds Regatta. Races: West Drayton; Eltham. Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Major E. Maitland on Fog-Signalling by Explosions).

TUESDAY, MAY 18. Whit Tuesday. Bath, Manchester (four days). Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Gladstone on Chemical Force).

Pathological Society, 8 p.m. Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. S. Bourne on our Foreign Trade during the past Twenty Years). Royal Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.

Peace Society, anniversary, Finsbury Chapel, 6.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19. Ember Day. Wyke Races. Bethnal-green Museum Gardens opened by Lord Henry Lennox, 2 p.m.

Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (the Hon. Ralph Abercromby on Small Oscillations of the Barometer; papers by Mr. R. E. Power and Dr. R. J. Mann).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Clements R. Markham on the Agricultural Statistics of India).

Devon County Agricultural Association: Newton Abbot Meeting (three days).

Pharmaceutical Society, anniversary, 11 a.m.; conversazione at South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.: Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in Miles, read at 10 A.M. next morning, read at 10 P.M. last night.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning, read at 10 P.M. last night.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air		Dew Point	Relative Humidity			
May 5	29.936	55° 6' 47"	76	44° 9' 0"	67° 3'	SSW. S.	194	.000
6	29.745	55° 48'	78	50° 6' 62"	58° 9'	S. SSW. SSE.	369	.350
7	29.596	50° 9' 45"	96	10° 47' 57"	57° 7'	SSW. SW. WSW.	349	.235
8	29.825	56° 0' 54"	95	10° 52' 1"	60° 5'	SSW. SW.	315	.124
9	29.846	55° 0' 47"	76	48° 9' 62"	62° 9'	SW. SSW.	288	.000
10	30.170	54° 7' 39"	60	6° 49' 0"	62° 6'	WSW. NW. NW.	162	.000
11	30.378	63° 8' 41"	63	43° 8' 66"	68° 8'	WSW. NW. W.	205	.005

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.977 29.775 29.530 29.830 29.825 30.123 30.406
Temperature of Air .. 53° 6' 62" 59° 29' 52" 58° 1" 57° 6" 58° 6" 55° 8"
Temperature of Evaporation .. 55° 9' 57" 57° 4" 56° 7" 55° 7" 52° 9" 48° 8"
Direction of Wind .. SSW. WSW. SSW. SSW. SW. SSW. NW. W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 34	11 28	10 20	0 40	1 0	1 19	1 37

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 5s. to 1s. By Royal Command, Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE gave their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT at Sandringham, on Jan. 11, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and a large party of distinguished guests.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—PSYCHO, the greatest wonder of 1875 and the latest Egyptian Hall mystery, is attracting the elite of London. Psycho, a small mechanical figure, only twenty-two inches high, plays a game at whist and performs a series of conjuring tricks without the aid of confederates or the assistance of Mr. Maskelyne.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending

MAY 22.
MONDAY, MAY 17 (WHIT MONDAY), to FRIDAY, MAY 21.—Holiday Amusements as per advertisement.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.—Great Display of Fireworks by C. T. Brock and Co.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.—Second Summer Concert—Mdlle. Levier, Mdlle. Antoinette Sterling; Mr. H. Guy and Mr. Santley; Madame Norman-Neruda.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half-a-Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The NEXT GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAY, by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co., will take place on THURSDAY, MAY 20, when all the novel and striking features of Saturday last will be REPEATED.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—The Great and Varied Holiday Attractions during the Week.

WHITE MONDAY.—GRAND CONCERT in the Grand Central Hall, under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Weisz Hill, Artists: Mdlle. Thelma, Miss Wynne, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd and Mr. Santley. Five Military Bands, including those of the Grenadiers, the Colloquists Guards, the Scots Fusiliers, will perform in the Palace and Park; Organ Recitals, Balloon Ascent, London Gymnastic Society's Athletic Sports, &c.; Operetta and Grand Spectacle, "Minerva" in the Theatre, Womwell's Menagerie, Holden's Marionettes, etc. Herr Henger's entire Company will give performances during the day, in the Great Circus; Herr Frinkel the "Celebrated Conjurer"; Messrs. Grossmith's Entertainment.

WHIT TUESDAY, MAY 18.—Mr. Vernon Rigby, the Orpheus Glee Club, the Clown Cricketers, and the Great Holiday Entertainments will be continued during the week. Easy drive by road. Trains from all parts into the Palace. One Shilling.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—A GRAND OPERA CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875, at Three o'clock, supported by the following Artists of Her Majesty's Opera:—Madame Christine Nilsson, Mdlle. Varesi, Mdlle. Louise Singeli, Mdlle. Perrini, and Mdlle. Anna de Beccaria, Mdlle. Capoul, Signor Fancelli, Signor Gilandi, and Signor Campanini; Signor de Reschi, Signor Galassi, Signor Castelmary, and Herr Beurres. The Full Orchestra of Her Majesty's Opera. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusine. Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena Stalls, 6s.; Balcony Seats, 3s.; Upper Orchestra and Organ Gallery, 2s.; Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 1s.; Box and Grand Circle, 1s.; Balcony, 1s.; Boxes (Upper Tier), 2s. 6d.; Tickets to be obtained at Lambeth, Cock Lane, 2s.; Haymarket, 2s.; Drury Lane, 1s.; Covent Garden, 1s.; Pall Mall, 1s.; Royal Albert Hall, 1s.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—WHIT MONDAY, MAY 17 (Bank Holiday).—GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT, at Three, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. St. Alba, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Signor Foli, Glee Party—Messrs. Baxter, Monte Smith, Carter, Distin, and Winn. Solo French Horn, M. Lightle. Solo Organ, Mr. Hoyte. Tickets, 5s., 4s., 2s., 1s.; 3000 Admissions, 1s., at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—WHIT MONDAY, MAY 17 (Bank Holiday).—GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at Eight, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. St. Alba, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Signor Foli, Glee Party—Messrs. Baxter, Monte Smith, Carter, Distin, and Winn. Solo Violin, Mdlle. Clara San Juan. Solo Organ, Mr. Hoyte. Tickets, 5s., 4s., 2s., 1s.; 3000 Admissions, 1s., at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—WHIT MONDAY, MAY 17 (Bank Holiday).—VERDI'S REQUIEM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at Three, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 19. Conductor, Signor Verdi. The Roles by Madame Stoltz, Madame Waldmann, Signor Masini, and Signor Medina. Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Band of 150 Performers. Tickets, Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s.; Arena Stalls, 1s.; Boxes, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 2s., for which immediate application should be made to Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

MADAME MONTIGNY REMAURY.—This eminent Pianist WILL PLAY TUESDAY, MAY 23 (last time this season), at the MUSICAL UNION.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. Special Extra and Last Performance this Season of ISRAEL IN EGYPT on FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 21, at 7.30. Principal Vocalists—Mesdames Sherrington, Suter, and Patey; Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Hilton, and Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 2s., 1s.; First Seats, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be had at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Haye's West-end Ticket-office, 29, Regent-street; and Fabian's Music Warehouse, Circus-round, St. John's wood.

MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S FIRST COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, EYRE ARMS ASSEMBLY ROOMS, St. John's wood, MONDAY, MAY 24.—The following Ladies and Gentlemen have volunteered their artistic services—Florence Marryat, Miss Annie Sinclair, Mdlle. Blanche Navarre, Mr. Geo. Grossmith, jun., and Mr. Walter Pelham. To commence at Eight. Stalls (reserved), 5s.; First Seats, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be had at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Haye's West-end Ticket-office, 29, Regent-street; and Fabian's Music Warehouse, Circus-round, St. John's wood.

TWICE ON WHIT MONDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A TALE OF OLD CHINA, and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Graine, entitled R. S. V. P. After which THE THREE TENANTS, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday) at Eight. Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—MR. HENRY IRVING.

Every Evening (Saturday Evenings in May excepted), at 7.45, Hamlet, Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. S. Winbourne, Chippendale, Compton, E. Leathes, G. Neville, T. Mead, Beveridge, H. B. Conway, Branscombe, &c.; Miss G. Panceforth and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded at 6.50 by FISH OUT OF WATER—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 6.30. Notice—Morning Performances of "Hamlet" will be given Saturday, May 15, 22, and 29. No evening performance on these dates. Sol Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus. —Messrs. Spiers and Pond, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Every Evening at Eight. Mdlle. Pauline Rita. Private Boxes, from 1s. to 2s. 3s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily, from Ten till Five. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—ON MONDAY NEXT, and Every Evening, DAVID GARRICK.—Mr. Sothern: Squire Chivay, Mr. Buckstone; Ada, Miss Minnie Walton; concluding (with desire) for a few nights only, THE SERIOUS FAMILY—Aminadab Sleek, Mr. Buckstone. A Morning Performance, This Day (Saturday), OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Lord Dundreary, Mr. Sothern; Asa Trenchard, Mr. Buckstone; Mary, Miss Minnie Walton. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Continued and increasing success of LYDIA THOMPSON and Company. Burlesque, BLUEBEARD (revised), at 8.45 every Evening. Preceded by Drama, EAST LYNN. Prices, 6d. to £1. 15s.

and to plot her deposition from the standing to which she is entitled is, in truth, as offensive to men's sense of international justice as was the crime (for we can call it no less) by which she originally incurred the chastisement she has suffered.

It is curious to note how the thoughts of disinterested parties on questions affecting the relation of nations one to another follow the visible lines of international probability. Men reason on these questions, if they reason at all, instinctively rather than logically. At any rate, such has been the case in the instance before us. There is no proof whatever of any violation, either by France or Germany, of international duty or right. Their Governments maintain courtesy one towards another—perhaps a courtesy somewhat too strained. Each of them, however, is watchful against surprise, and every step taken by one of them in a suspicious mood is followed by an equivalent step on the part of the other. Europe cannot observe the respective movements of France and Germany without interpreting, perhaps too precipitately, but in the main correctly, the danger arising out of their veiled antagonism. They are known to be at variance. They conceal as much as possible behind diplomatic forms the apprehensions which they entertain one of another. Peace is on their lips, but war is in their hearts. It hardly needs any external manifestation of feeling by either Government to excite the uneasiness of their on-looking neighbours. Both are armed, professedly with a view to self defence. Sometimes one nation is supposed to be gaining ground upon its rival, sometimes another. The newspaper press is but too well inclined to stimulate boastful anticipations on both sides. In fact, the situation is becoming the peril, and, we may add, the nuisance, of Europe. Under such conditions men's fears are not excited less by inexplicable causes than by those which are distinctly apparent. The worst of it is that this mutual distrust of two great European peoples unsettles the confidence of surrounding nations, paralyses their commercial enterprise, lowers the tone of their industry, depreciates the true value of their property, and inflicts upon them disadvantages of various kinds which they themselves have done nothing to provoke.

We shall not attempt to analyse the merits or demerits of the case under consideration. Whether the administration of Marshal MacMahon has been too eager in recovering the military position which France lost during the war, or whether Germany has too inconsiderately indulged in that sensitiveness of jealousy which her novel position of ascendancy has encouraged, we will not attempt to determine. One thing is quite clear from recent experience. Huge armaments give no guarantee to the countries that employ them against the perils which they are organised to avert. Europe has become a camp. The military Monarchies have converted the peoples subject to them into armed bands for the furtherance of their respective objects. Science does but sharpen the instruments of war. Patriotism has come to be understood as a lofty superiority to other peoples, not so much in character as in strength. Happily, the interests of these great organised hosts are not always identical, and when madness prevails in some quarters reason is in the ascendant in others.

We have been intentionally vague in these observations, for the subject with which we have had to deal has been both misty and fugitive. We could discover no solid reason for the "scare" which has troubled Western Europe, nor, indeed, for the sudden termination of it. It came like a phantom, and it vanished in like manner. It will not bear thinking of, nor can it be remembered without some humiliation. It has been one of those nightmares which follow over-armaments. The same effect will, at some future time, be brought about by the same cause. The present fashion, we may hope, will one day pass away; but, till it does, these war panics will continue at intervals to trouble the repose of Europe.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at Buckingham Palace on Thursday week Earl Beauchamp, the Marquis of Hertford, and Lord Henry Somerset, who presented to her Majesty a joint address from both Houses of Parliament. The Right Hon. the Premier had an audience of the Queen. The Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duchess of Teck visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, visited Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) at Kensington Palace. Princess Beatrice visited the exhibition of pictures at the French Gallery, Pall-mall. The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice and Prince Louis of Hesse went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice went to the Royal Court Theatre the previous evening, and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) dined with her Majesty.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the Palace to luncheon yesterday week. The Queen held a Drawingroom. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice visited the exhibition at the Royal Academy, Burlington House. Their Royal Highnesses also visited the exhibition of pictures at the French Gallery, Pall-mall. The Duchess of Edinburgh dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, returned to Windsor Castle on Saturday. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne also arrived at the castle.

The Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, and the

Marquis of Lorne attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, officiated. The Earl of Carnarvon and Major-General H. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle on Monday for Kensington Palace. Prince and Princess Christian and Lord Lyons dined with the Queen.

The Queen gave a small party on Tuesday to her grandchildren, at which were present the Princess of Wales, with the Princes Albert Victor and George and the Princesses Louise Victoria, and Maud of Wales; the Princesses Charlotte and Victoria and Prince Waldemar of Prussia; Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with the Princesses Victoria and Ella and others of their family; Prince and Princess Christian, with the Princes Christian Victor and Albert and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, with Princess Mary and the Princess Adolphus and Francis of Teck. The Royal children assembled in the Red Drawing-room at four o'clock for a dance, her Majesty and the other members of the Royal family being present. Mr. Willoughby presided at the piano. Refreshments were afterwards served in the large dining-room. The party broke up at seven o'clock, when the guests returned to their respective homes. The Prussian Royal family left on the following day on their return to St. Leonards-on-Sea. Mr. Theodore Martin dined with the Queen.

Princesses Victoria and Ella of Hesse went to Oxford on Wednesday and visited Prince Leopold at Wykeham House. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse left the castle for London.

The Queen's visit to Aldershot was unavoidably postponed in consequence of a case of scarlet fever having recently occurred in the Royal pavilion.

Her Majesty's second concert at Buckingham Palace is fixed for June 23. The first state ball is fixed for Thursday, June 3, and the second for Wednesday, June 16.

The Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Lord De Ros and Lord Frederic Kerr have succeeded Lord Bagot and Sir Edmund Commerell, K.C.B., as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace yesterday week, at which were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. Upwards of 200 presentations were made to her Majesty.

STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen, a state concert was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace, for which a large number of invitations were issued, and at which were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) visited the Prince and Princess of Wales, on Thursday week, at Marlborough House. The following evening the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught went to the House of Lords. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, dined with Lady Molesworth, at her residence in Eaton-place.

Prince and Princess Christian left Marlborough House, on Saturday, for Cumberland Lodge. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, was present at the annual dinner of the Royal Yacht Squadron at the Pall Mall, Waterloo-place. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. His Royal Highness was present on Monday at Countess Frances Waldegrave's ball in Carlton-gardens. Princess Charlotte, Princess Victoria, and Prince Waldemar of Prussia visited the Prince and Princess on Wednesday.

The Princess, with her children, while travelling to Windsor, on Tuesday, narrowly escaped injury in consequence of some person discharging a catapult at the train, the missile from which broke one of the plate-glass windows of the Royal saloon-carriage.

The Rev. Robinson Duckworth, M.A., Vicar of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, London, and Canon of Westminster, has been appointed an Honorary Chaplain to the Prince.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at a meeting of the members of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, which was held in the west theatre of the Royal Albert Hall yesterday week. His Royal Highness presided on Saturday at a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern in aid of the Artists' Orphan Fund, a branch of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were received by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Tuesday, when their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were presented with the marriage gift of the Corporation of London, consisting of a magnificent centrepiece and a pair of thirteen-light candelabra in silver. After partaking of déjeuner, at which a distinguished company assembled, the Duke and Duchess left, and the Duke afterwards presided at the meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution in the Egyptian Hall. In the evening the Duke and Duchess were present at the Marchioness of Hertford's ball at Hertford House, Connaught-place.

The gardens in which Bethnal-green Museum stands are to be thrown open to the public on Wednesday next, at two p.m. The First Commissioner of Works will officiate.

A conference of clergy and laity, presided over by the Duke of Westminster, was opened at the rooms of the Society of Arts on Tuesday, at which the best means of promoting the cause of temperance was discussed.

As a marriage present to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Corporation caused to be made a splendid piece of plate, and this costly gift was presented to their Royal Highnesses by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Tuesday.—The Duke of Edinburgh presided, the same day, in the same building, at the annual meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and the Duchess also graced the occasion with her presence. Their Royal Highnesses were presented with models of two life-boats which the British residents in Russia had offered to them on the occasion of their marriage. The Duke spoke at some length on the work of the association, warmly praising the energy of its officers. It was reported by Mr. Lewis, the secretary, that during the past year twelve new life-boats had been launched, raising the fleet of the institution to 250. There had been 543 lives saved, increasing the total rescued since the institution was founded to nearly 23,000. Resolutions were moved and supported by Lord Lawrence, Count Schouvaloff, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Percy, the Lord Mayor, and others.

The Extra Supplement.

BISHOP COLENO.

The portrait, an engraving of which forms our Extra Supplement this week, is that of a well-known clergyman, whose personal character and high intellectual attainments must have commanded a large amount of social esteem, though it had never been his fate to be involved in the Church and State controversies of his day. The Right Rev. John William Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal, is of Cornish birth, and his father was a gentleman officially employed by the Duchy of Cornwall. He was born in January, 1814. St. John's College, Cambridge, was his place of education, where he graduated in 1836, being Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman; and he was soon afterwards elected a Fellow of his College. During four years—1838 to 1842—he was assistant master at Harrow; then he again resided at the University as tutor of St. John's College till 1846, when he obtained the rectory of St. Mary's, Fornect, in Norfolk. He had composed some useful arithmetical treatises and teaching-books, which have obtained very general use in schools. In 1853 he published a volume of sermons, which was followed by an edition of the Communion Service, with a commentary upon it, dedicated to the late Rev. F. D. Maurice. The new colonial province of Natal, in South-east Africa, was constituted a Bishop's See in 1854, and Dr. Colenso was appointed its first Bishop. He has since that date usually resided in Natal, with occasional visits to England upon affairs sufficiently discussed at the time. A short account of his early observations and experiences in Africa was published in the second year. His critical examination of "The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua," in 1862, provoked a great deal of controversy and litigation in the Ecclesiastical Courts. The late Bishop Gray, of Cape Town, claiming to be his superior as Primate, decreed that Dr. Colenso had forfeited his see; but this act of deposition proved to be invalid. Neither Bishop, in fact, had any legal jurisdiction in the colony, and the Courts of Law would take no cognisance of the allegations of heresy. The income of the see of Natal is about £700 a year. Bishop Colenso has, more recently, been engaged in advocating the case of a Zulu Kaffir chief named Langalibalele and his tribe, who were said to have been harshly and unfairly treated by the late Government of Natal. The Colonial Office here was, to a certain extent, convinced by the evidence supplied on behalf of this Kaffir chief that there had been some mistakes in the course adopted by the Colonial Government. Sir Garnet Wolseley has therefore been sent to take the place of Sir Benjamin Pine. The Bishop, having obtained a modification of the sentence passed on Langalibalele, went back to Natal two or three months ago.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The first great firework fête of the season at the Crystal Palace took place last Saturday.

We are requested to state that the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, have been leased to a club and are no longer available for concerts.

Last Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic church, St. Margaret's, Barking-road, Victoria Docks, was laid by Cardinal Manning.

Count Münster, the German Ambassador, was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the National Club, on Wednesday evening, over which Mr. Holt, M.P., presided.

The Deputy-Lieutenants of Middlesex entertained the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, at a banquet, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms.

The members of the Iron and Steel Institute held their annual congress last week, under the able presidency of Mr. W. Menelaus, and many valuable papers were read.

Dr. Frankland reports that the water supplied to the metropolis during April showed a marked improvement, and, for the first time since May, 1874, all the samples exhibited the results of efficient filtration.

Prizes to successful students of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls were, last Saturday, distributed by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, in presence of a large number of friends and supporters of the school.

The series of lectures given at the City and Spitalfields School of Art in connection with art-industries was concluded on Monday evening by Mr. George Wallis, whose subject was Jewellery as a Modern Art-Industry.

With a brief and simple ceremony, the new ornamental grounds at the western end of the Victoria Embankment were opened to the public last Saturday by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., on behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Duke of Cambridge announced at the general meeting of the National Rifle Association, held on Thursday, that the sixteenth prize meeting will begin on July 12, and that, in the main, the prize list will be the same as that of last year.

About thirty vehicles started from Hyde Park on Wednesday afternoon in the first drive out of the Four-in-Hand Club this season, their destination being Alexandra Park. The Duke of Beaufort, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, led the cavalcade.

The Hampstead Hospital question has been at last finally settled by the Metropolitan District Asylums Board. At a fully-attended meeting, last Saturday, they decided, almost unanimously, not to accept the site in Mill-lane, to adhere to the present site, and to decline to consider any other place.

Lord Carnarvon, on Tuesday, received a deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which laid before him the importance of taking measures to suppress coolie labour in some of our distant possessions, for they believed this to be but slavery in another form.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, a memorial from the Society of Arts in favour of military drill in board schools, and a proposal by Mr. Peek to give £1000 a year for three years to the Charity Organisation Society, on condition that it investigated cases of distress that came under the notice of the board, were referred to committees.

There were 2327 births and 1489 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 77 below and the deaths exceeded by 21 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the five preceding weeks had declined from 534 to 375, further decreased last week to 354, but exceeded the average number by 99; of these 218 resulted from bronchitis, and 83 from pneumonia. There were 25 deaths from measles, 1 from smallpox, 35 from scarlet-fever, 9 from diphtheria, 71 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea.



THE LATE MR. H. W. PICKERSGILL, R.A.



ALDERMAN H. R. MARSDEN, MAYOR OF LEEDS.

THE MAYOR OF LEEDS.

The visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh this week to Leeds will occupy a share of our attention. The Mayor of that town, Alderman Henry Rowland Marsden, is holding office for the second year, having been first elected in November, 1873. He is little above fifty years of age, having been born of humble parents at Leeds in 1823, but has raised himself in social position by his industry and ingenuity. A memoir in a local paper states that he was apprenticed, as a boy, to Mr. King Wesley, manufacturer of engineering tools. While still young he was appointed manager of a Leeds manufacturing establishment. A few years later he went to America, in company with a brother. Both the young Marsdens soon obtained employment, and Henry Marsden's skill was quickly rewarded. In a year or two he became a partner of Messrs. Blake, machine-makers. While a member of that firm he invented a peculiar kind of nut-cracker, for the easy breaking of the hard hickory nut, extensively used in the States. Road-making in the new country was at that time carried on in every direction, but with great cost and impediment in breaking up hard stones for the roads. Mr. Marsden resolved to make a machine, on the principle of his nut-cracker, which should crush the hardest stone. A patent was taken out in the name of the firm, "Blake," and the machine soon came into general demand. After some years' residence in the States, during which Mr. Marsden gained considerable wealth, he returned to Leeds in 1862. He had secured the sole right to manufacture "Blake's Stone Breaker," which has been much improved since its original was first made. Other valuable inventions and improvements have been patented by Mr. Marsden, for which he has received from the Royal Agricultural Society and other societies and bodies forty-five first-class gold and silver medals. From the time Mr. Marsden returned to Leeds he connected himself with many useful institutions and political bodies. In 1866 he was returned as one of the councillors of the borough for Holbeck Ward. In 1872 Mr. Marsden was elected alderman, and in the next year was raised to the highest office in the town, that of Mayor. He has deserved and obtained a high degree of popularity. Every charitable and useful institution has received his generous support; the Infirmary, the Blind Asylum, the Yorkshire School of Cookery, the Mechanics' Institute, the Athletic and Swimming Club, the Roundhay Park Regatta, the Cattle Club, the Steeplechases, the Public Library, the Horticultural Society, and the Musical Festival. In March last year, upon the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's return after his marriage, the Mayor of Leeds gave a feast to one thousand poor people. He has now the honour of entertaining his Royal Highness at the opening of the Yorkshire Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures in that town.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. C. H. Braithwaite.

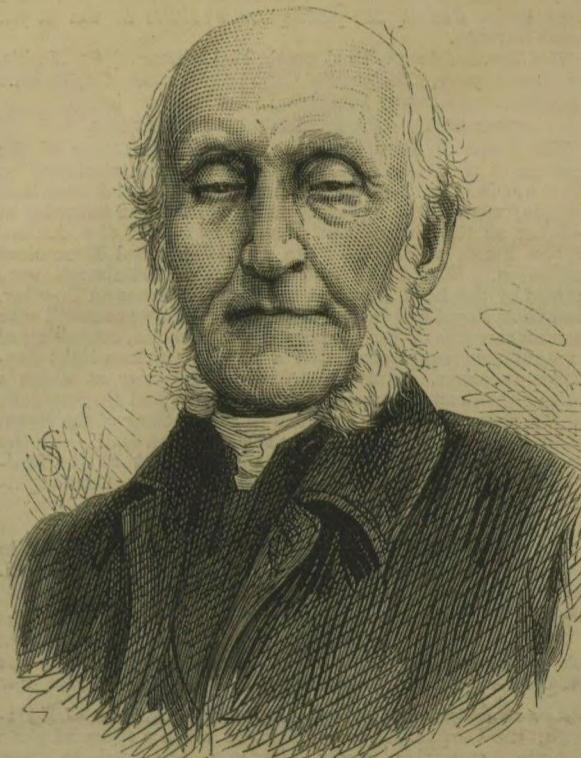
THE LATE MR. H. W. PICKERSGILL, R.A.

The oldest member of the Royal Academy, whose death we had to record three weeks ago, was Mr. Henry William Pickersgill, the portrait-painter. He was born in London in 1782, his father being in the silk trade; but was led, at an early age, to devote himself to art, and soon achieved a pretty fair degree of success. He became an Associate of the Royal Academy when he was little above thirty, and in 1827 was admitted to the full membership. His nephew, Mr. Frederick Richard Pickersgill, R.A., born in 1820, has gained applause as a painter by his treatment of historical and ideal subjects, and was elected one of the Royal Academy in 1857.

The portrait of Mr. H. W. Pickersgill is from a photograph by Mr. Watkins, of Parliament-street.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS WRIGHT.

Mr. Thomas Wright, well known in Lancashire and the north of England as "The Prison Philanthropist," died in Manchester, on the 14th ult., at the advanced age of eighty-five. During more than half a century he had devoted his time and energies to the reclamation of criminals and outcasts and to the foundation of reformatories, ragged schools, and kindred institutions. He was almost a daily visitor at the Manchester and Salford prisons. One proof of his singleness and unselfishness of purpose was his refusal of a Government offer to make him travelling inspector of prisons, at a salary of £800. He believed that it would be fatal to his influence with prisoners



MR. THOMAS WRIGHT, OF SALFORD, THE PRISON VISITOR.

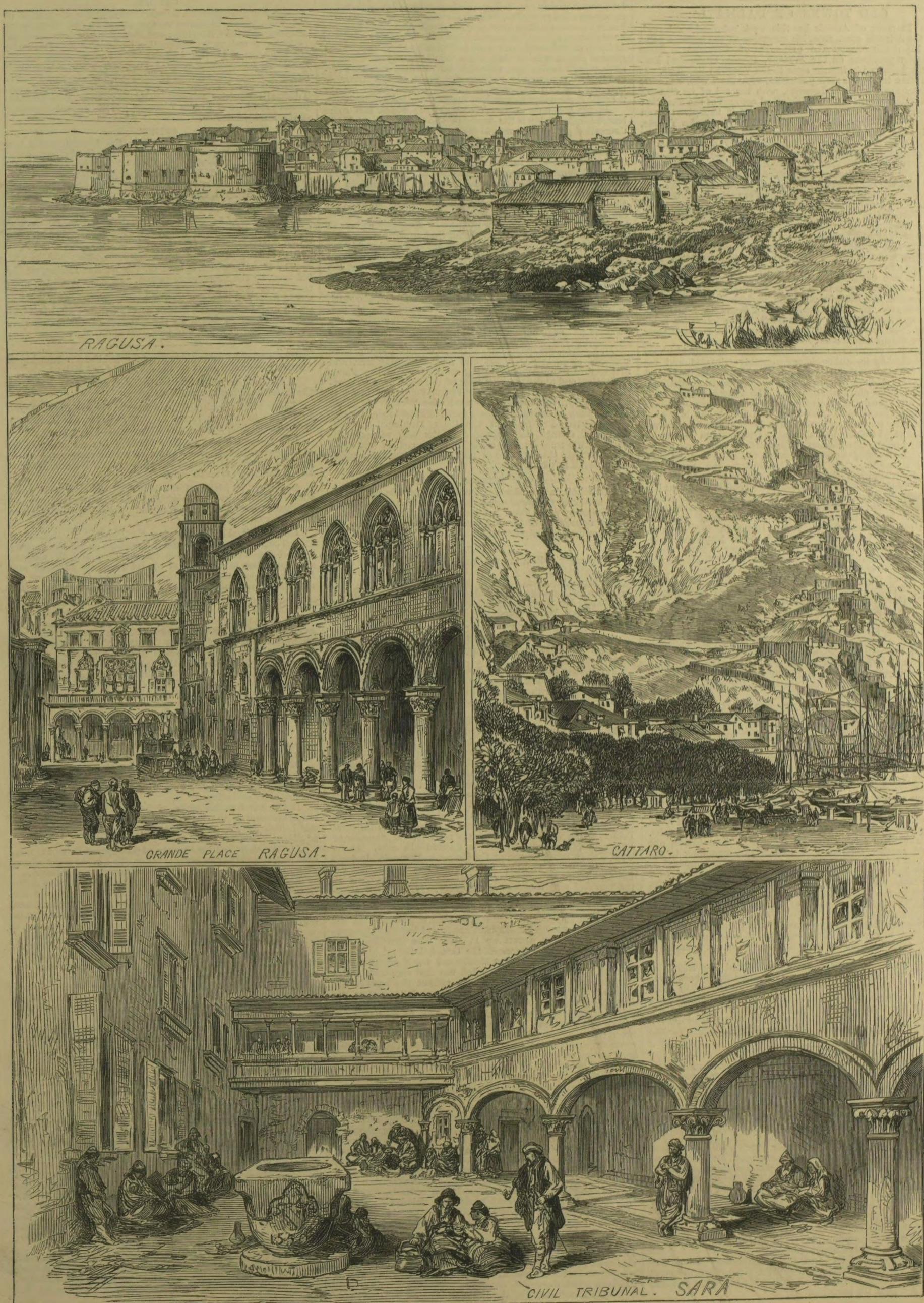
if he approached them with official authority. Charles Dickens originally brought him into public notice by an article in *Household Words*, entitled "An Unsalaried Public Servant." A few years ago Mr. G. F. Watts exhibited, at the Royal Academy, a portrait of the "Lancashire Howard," and afterwards presented it to the Manchester Corporation. An oil painting of Mr. Wright in the "Condemned Cell" was presented to the London Corporation, and now hangs in Guildhall. Our Engraving of the portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Warwick Brookes, Cathedral-steps, Manchester.

VOLCANO IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The following letter describes the subject of two sketches by Mr. J. J. Wild, on board H.M.S. Challenger, at Mindanao, on Feb. 5:—"While at Zebu we heard a very interesting account of an active volcano on the small island of Camiguin, near the north coast of Mindanao. As it was but a little out of our way, it was decided that we should pay it a visit, chiefly with the view of ascertaining whether the immediate neighbourhood of intense volcanic action had any influence on the temperature and other conditions of the sea-water. We left Zebu on Jan. 24, and on the morning of the 25th, from our dredging-station between Bohol and Siquijor Islands, we first sighted the island of Camiguin, at a distance of sixty miles. Only the highest summits in the form of two old truncated volcanoes, respectively 5338 ft. and 4797 ft. high, were visible above the eastern horizon. The top of the newly-formed cone was still below it, and the smoke issuing from its crater appeared as if rising directly out of the sea. At breakfast-time on the 26th, when at a distance of about fifteen miles, the island of Camiguin presented the appearance shown in the smaller sketch, the volcano giving out dense volumes of steam, which, caught by the breeze, slowly floated to the southward. Towards noon we were close under the volcano, which now could be seen in all its rugged details, as shown in the larger sketch. Here we sounded in 185 fathoms, but the bottom-temperature observed, 57 deg. Fahr., was nothing unusual, as it corresponded with that obtained at the same depth at other stations in the Philippines. The height of the new volcano was found to be 1950 ft. A cutter was sent off, with officers and naturalists, to explore; while the ship went round to an anchorage off the little village of Abajo.

"Here we were fortunate enough to fall in with a Spanish gentleman, a resident in the island. From him we obtained some information about the recent volcanic disturbances. They have, we were told, reduced the population of this once fertile island, formerly amounting to 25,000 souls, to a poor remnant of a few hundred. The town of Cataraman, which was the chief town of the island, with 11,000 inhabitants, has been entirely destroyed, and its site is gradually disappearing under the lava currents of the burning mountain, which so suddenly rose up almost at its very gates. A few crumbling walls indicate its former position; and at the time of our visit the volcano was commencing to encroach upon the cemetery of the old capital. It appears that the first outbreak occurred on May 1, 1871, after a series of terrific earthquakes which lasted for six months and extended over the neighbouring islands, even as far as Zebu. It took place at a spot only a few hundred yards inland between Abajo and Cataraman, at the foot of the old extinct volcano, and in the north-west corner of the island.

"After the first eruption the earthquakes at once ceased. Since the above date the accumulation of the mountain has been going on steadily, and accompanied with but little violence. At the end of the first four months it was about a third of a mile in diameter and 400 feet high; and now, after an interval of less than four years, it has attained a height of nearly 2000 feet. The general colour of the cone, especially near the edge of the crater, is of a rich brown, intermingled with patches of light red and grey along the steep slope, apparently a huge pile of cinders, ashes, mud, and lava. This affords a strong contrast to the fresh green of the mountain which rises immediately behind it. For miles on each side of the volcano the trees are blighted and the vegetation destroyed by the sulphureous exhalations. The cone consists almost entirely of grey trachyte; but much of the mass has been emitted in the form of mud, and there are likewise beds of what appears true lava, especially near the edge of the



water, where there is a low sea cliff. After an exchange of civilities, chiefly expressed in pantomime, with the dark-skinned natives of Abajo, the exploring parties returned on board. As night came on, the volcanic fire could be seen playing on the edge of the crater, and filling with incandescent glare the fissures of this newest of mountains."

OLD TOWNS OF DALMATIA.

The Emperor of Austria has this week returned northward, up the Adriatic coast, from his excursion to the farthest point of his dominions, at the extremity of Dalmatia. Those Austrian provinces on the Adriatic, Illyria, Istria, and Dalmatia, belonged in former ages to the Venetian Republic. It had often to dispute their possession with the Turks, as in the famous naval battle of Lepanto, with the aid of its Spanish and Italian allies. The best historical account of the Venetian Government in the seventeenth century is that given by an accomplished French student and writer, M. Charles Yriarte, and called "La Vie d'un Patricien de Venise." A few months ago, upon the occasion of the sanguinary disturbances at Podgoritz, he visited all those countries of the Adriatic, and the narrative of his tour will be published by M. Hachette. We fully expect, from our reading of his previous work, that it will be a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the past and present condition of South-Eastern Europe. He has meantime placed at our disposal a series of photographic views and sketches of the most important places along the coast. These are Pola, the Austrian chief naval arsenal, near the end-point of the Istrian peninsula, which projects so far between Trieste and Fiume; Zara, the present capital of Dalmatia, which is nearly opposite Ancona; Spalato or Spalatro, with its magnificent ruins of the Emperor Diocletian's palace; Ragusa and Cattaro, the most southerly towns, where the Dalmatian territory is narrowed to the merest strip, between the sea and the mountains of the Turkish Herzegovina and Montenegro. The views shown in our Engravings this week represent Zara, Ragusa, and Cattaro. The following notes upon Zara were written there by an English newspaper correspondent who travelled with his Majesty:

"As it is the capital of Dalmatia, the seat of an archbishopric, although unfavourably situated and far behind Spalato in the number of its inhabitants and its general prosperity, soldiers, officials of the State, priests, monks, and nuns form its chief population. The ramparts round the town, after the demolition of the fortress, were converted into a beautiful promenade, from which the view on one side over the long succession of islands, and on the other the high mountains of the Velebit, which separate Croatia from Dalmatia, is truly grand. The country round the town is barren enough, but, with the exception of a few oases, the same may be said of all Dalmatia. The Romans, and then the Venetians, destroyed the forests, the rain washed away the soil on the surface of the land, and now the cracked crust of limestone lies bare, and does not retain sufficient moisture to make any plants flourish. In July all is scorched up, and what is not rock or vineyard looks straw-colour in the midst of the dull green of the olive-trees. Every house in the country, like a little fortress, is provided with loopholes; and, unfortunately they are very necessary. But when the Emperor Francis Joseph arrived (on the 12th ult.) there was much lively bustle in the dark little town. Large numbers of peasants, especially from Sijn, had come to the capital. Giants they looked in their richly embroidered jackets, the front covered with silver coins and tassels. As robbery is no longer profitable, they have entered the service of the State as Rondias, and succeeded in extirpating the robbers from Kotor (district of Zara). Among them were the Morlachs, descended from the Avars, a branch of the Huns, wearing the red Dalmatian cap, Czrnagorze (Montenegrins), and Arnauts from Borgo Erizzo, who still preserve all their national peculiarities. And all this motley group of various tribes and nationalities was inspired with one feeling of loyalty to the Emperor and Austria."

The journey from Spalato to Ragusa was made by land. A stay of three days was made at Ragusa, where the Emperor was met by the Turkish Governor of Bosnia, sent down to greet him in the name of the Sultan. The festivities at Ragusa consisted partly of the launching of a ship, and some large parties for deep-sea fishing. Ragusa, which is called Dubrovnik by the Slavonic rustic folk of the neighbouring highlands, has six or seven thousand inhabitants. It is built on the sea-shore, at the foot of Mont Sergio, with a small harbour open to the south; but on the north side of the town, only two miles distant, is the much larger and safer harbour of Gravosa. Forty miles south of Ragusa is Cattaro, which has a very picturesque site, at the head of its famous Gulf or Bocche. This landlocked inlet of the sea consists of three basins, one beyond another, connected by straits, and extending to the length of thirty feet, in which respect it may be compared to Sydney Harbour, New South Wales. Cattaro has about 4000 inhabitants, who live by dealing with four tribes of Montenegrins in the bazaar outside the precincts of the fortified town. The exports are wine, oil, figs, and silk; and there is some ship-building. Cettigne, the capital of Montenegro, though only a hamlet, is five hours' journey from Cattaro. The road that way lies up the steep face of the mountain, by a zigzag route between the walls and towers, which is shown in our engraving.

The Emperor, on Wednesday last, visited the island of Lissa, where the Italian fleet, under Admiral Persano, was defeated by the Austrian, under Admiral Tegetthoff, in 1866. His Majesty received deputations from the Provincial Diet and all the Communal municipalities of Dalmatia. In the evening, on board the Imperial yacht Miramare, he proceeded to Fiume, on his way home, after a month spent in his Adriatic provinces.

WORK AND WAGES.

The South Wales colliers are gradually resuming work at the 15 per cent reduction. On Monday morning a thousand men returned to work at the Dowlaish collieries, and four hundred at Plymouth, and the men are returning to their places elsewhere in substantial numbers.

The Tredegar colliers held a mass meeting on Tuesday, and decided to return to work.

Mr. Horatio Lloyd, the County Court Judge for North Wales, who was appointed to act as umpire to settle the wages dispute between the colliers and the coalowners of North Wales, has given his award, which is that there should be a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages from the 1st inst., the masters' notice having been for 15 per cent reduction.

Twelve puddlers in the employment of the Albion Steel and Wire Company were on Monday each fined £3 and costs by the Sheffield stipendiary magistrate for leaving their work on April 29 without proper notice. The company claimed £60 as compensation, but it was not allowed.

The Executive of the Agricultural Labourers' Union met at Leamington on Monday, and voted a sixth contribution of £20 to the locked-out miners of South Wales. £100 was also forwarded from the branches.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 13.

The alarming rumours to which the London newspapers have lately been giving currency respecting the possible outbreak of a new war between France and Germany have excited over here no more attention than they deserved. The Paris journals have discussed them temperately, but with complete confidence in their untrustworthiness; and so little effect had they had on general public opinion that, when the Assembly resumed its sittings on Tuesday last, although half Europe was in a ferment, and expectantly waiting the result of the interview between the two Emperors at Berlin, not a single deputy thought it necessary to question the Ministry upon the subject.

As yet the only matter of importance which has come before the Assembly is the report of the Committee on M. de Courcelles' proposition not to fill up any vacancies among the deputies until the epoch of the general elections. In a discussion which arose on the Savings Banks Bill, M. Rouher—received at first with murmurs, and eventually with open and sustained, interruption—only succeeded in obtaining a quiet hearing after the President had formally intervened in his behalf. It is now commonly supposed that the dissolution of the Assembly will take place about the middle of August, and that the senatorial elections will be held towards the latter end of September, and the members of the new Assembly chosen in the course of October. In the belief that an early dissolution is inevitable, the Republican members are said to have decided upon abandoning the crusade which they had determined to carry on against M. Buffet, who seems to consider that the affairs of a Republic are best administered by Monarchical and Imperialist agents.

The new Ambassador to London is the Marquis d'Harcourt, fully as great a proficient in the English language as his predecessor, the Count de Jarnac. Count de Vogüé replaces the Marquis at Vienna, and M. de Bourgoing goes as French Ambassador to Constantinople.

M. Floquet, the Democratic advocate who used to affect the students' broad-brimmed hat and long, streaming hair, and first secured notoriety by shouting on the steps of the Palais de Justice, and under the very nose of the Czar, on the occasion of the latter's visit to Paris, "Vive le Pologne!" and who subsequently, single-handed, chased the Senate from the Luxembourg on the memorable Fourth of September, has just been elected President of the Paris Municipal Council. Singularly enough, this happened at the very moment the alarming war rumours were about being launched, and when it was thought the influence of the Czar to quell the rising storm would be paramount.

BELGIUM.

The debate in the Chamber on the diplomatic statements made by the Government respecting the recent correspondence with Germany was closed last Saturday. A resolution completely approving of the explanations given by the Government was unanimously adopted.

ITALY.

In Saturday's sitting of the Parliament the discussion upon the ecclesiastical policy of the Government was concluded. Signor Minghetti, in the course of the debate, declared that Germany had sent the Government no note respecting Church questions. He rejected various orders of the day which had been proposed, but accepted one expressing confidence in the Ministry, and this was adopted by 219 votes against 149.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Some particulars of the Emperor's tour in Dalmatia are given in another column.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet a Ministerial bill conferring full power upon the Government to deal with the railway companies that are financially embarrassed was adopted by 119 votes against 49.

GERMANY.

The Emperor Alexander, who left St. Petersburg last Saturday evening, arrived at Berlin soon after noon on Monday. He was received at the railway station by the Emperor William, all the Royal Princes, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Field Marshals Count von Moltke and von Manteuffel, and the chief dignitaries of the Court. The greeting between the two Monarchs is said to have been exceedingly cordial. The town was decorated with German, Russian, and Prussian flags, and the Emperor Alexander was loudly cheered by the crowd. The two Sovereigns went first to the Imperial Palace, where the Empress Augusta received the Emperor of Russia, and they then went to the Russian Embassy. About three o'clock in the afternoon the Emperor Alexander drove to the Foreign Office, and paid a visit to the Imperial Chancellor. His Majesty was afterwards entertained privately at dinner by the Emperor and Empress of Germany. Late in the afternoon, after the visit of the Emperor, Prince Gortschakoff paid a visit to Prince Bismarck. The two Emperors visited the Wallner Theatre in the evening. A review held at Potsdam in his Majesty's honour on Tuesday was a splendid success. Upwards of 5000 men were drawn up in line. The two Emperors, all the Princes and Princesses, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and Field Marshals von Moltke and von Manteuffel were present. The Emperor William led the first regiment of the Guards, and the Emperor of Russia rode at the head of the Alexander Regiment. At the conclusion of the review the Emperor Alexander, placing himself again at the head of his regiment, ordered it, as a mark of homage, to present arms before the Emperor William. The latter thereupon, with much emotion, pressed the hand of his Imperial guest, and the Sovereigns embraced in presence of the thousands of assembled spectators, who burst into enthusiastic cheers. During luncheon given by the 1st Regiment of Guards to the Czar at Potsdam the two Emperors proposed each other's health in cordial terms, and embraced. On returning to Berlin the Emperor of Russia visited Marshals von Moltke and von Manteuffel. On Wednesday evening he was entertained at a State banquet. The Emperor Alexander left Berlin on Thursday morning, by special train from Ems. The Emperor William accompanied his Majesty from the Russian Embassy, and drove with him to the Potsdam station, where the Crown Prince, the Royal Princes, and Duke William of Mecklenburg were also present. The leave-taking was most cordial, both Emperors repeatedly embracing and kissing each other.

Pacific assurances reach us from Berlin. It is stated by the *North German Gazette* of Wednesday that since 1870 the relations between the French and German Governments have never been more friendly or more satisfactory than during the last few weeks.

With reference to the reported discovery of a plot against Prince Bismarck, it is stated, under reserve, by Berlin papers that the life of the Emperor was threatened by the same conspiracy, and that the person chiefly implicated in the matter has been arrested.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, on Saturday last,

the bill affecting the rights of the Old Catholics to the Church property passed the third reading; and, on Monday, the bill suppressing the religious orders was read the third time without amendment by 243 votes to 80. A bill has been presented authorising the expenditure of public money for 1876 previous to the estimates for that year being voted.

SWEDEN.

The King accepted on Tuesday morning the resignation of Dr. Bergstroem, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Wenneberg, Minister of Public Worship; and Herr Berg, Minister without portfolio, as well as the resignation tendered some time ago by the Ministers of Finance and Justice. The following are the names of the newly-appointed Ministers:—Baron Von Geer, Justice; Herr Thyselius (President of the Kammergericht), Interior; Herr Lagerstræl (a member of the Supreme Tribunal), Minister without portfolio; Herr Von Carleson (former Minister of Public Worship); Herr Forsell (Secretary of the Bank), Finance.

GREECE.

A Ministerial crisis has ended in the formation of a new Cabinet, under the presidency of M. Tricoupi. It is composed as follows:—M. Tricoupi, President of the Council, Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; M. Petmeza, Finance; M. Lombardo, Justice; M. Serbe, Public Worship; M. Genates, War; and M. Ralli, Marine.

INDIA.

The *Gazette of India* announces that the Indian Government is prepared to receive tenders for a loan of two millions and a half sterling, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

BRAZIL.

The Chambers were opened for the regular session, on the 3rd inst., by the Emperor in person. In his speech from the throne his Majesty expressed his conviction that the House would some day bestow upon the nation the electoral reforms which would remedy the defects of the existing system. The great obstacles in Brazil to the progress of agriculture were want of labour, capital, and technical knowledge.

The Duke of Buckingham has accepted the governorship of Madras, rendered vacant by the death of Lord Hobart.

A flight of locusts is devastating the vineyards in some of the districts of the Bouches du Rhône.

Rivals to the multiplicity of English Smiths, Joneses, and Robins have been found in Paris. There are in the city 4900 Duvals, 3600 Dubois, and 3250 Leroux.

The Agent-General for New Zealand has received advices of the arrival in that colony of the following emigrant-ships:—Daltham Tower, Fritzreuter, Baron Aberdare, Timaru, William Davie, Edwin Fox, and Ferngreen.

Saghalién, an island at the mouth of the river Amoor, on which there are extensive coal-fields, has been ceded by Japan to Russia, under a convention signed by the Czar shortly before he left for Germany.

Governor Barkly, in opening the Colonial Parliament at Cape Town, congratulated the Legislature on the satisfactory state of the relations between the colonists and the natives, referred to the annexation of St. John's River Territory and Basutoland, and announced the introduction of a bill for the detention of Langalibalele on the mainland, and other measures.

The loss of the steam-ship Schiller has been accompanied by the wreck of two other valuable ships. The steamer Cadiz, of London, Captain J. Hall, from Lisbon, with wine and a general cargo, founded, after striking on a bank, near Brest, on Saturday morning, at three o'clock. Four men only were saved out of twenty on board. Intelligence has also been received of the wreck of the screw-steamer Caledonia, of 2300 tons burthen (owned by Messrs. Alexander Cassels, of Liverpool), at Cape de Gota, near Carthagena. The ship and cargo were estimated to be worth £200,000.

MAY MEETINGS.

Among the meetings of religious and benevolent societies held during the past week the following are some of the chief:—

Earl Russell, who presided, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, gave an impressive address. The meeting was also addressed by the Dean of Westminster and others.

In the evening the Duke of Sutherland presided at the annual festival of the Railway Benevolent Institution, which was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. Subscriptions amounting to £1800 were announced.

At the thirty-first anniversary of the Ragged School Union, held in Exeter Hall the same evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury presented the prizes awarded to exemplary ragged scholars.

The annual breakfast of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at six o'clock on Tuesday morning at the offices in Aldersgate-street. About 350 ladies and gentlemen sat down. Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., presided at a subsequent meeting.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Irish Church Missions was held, on Tuesday, at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of the Hon. Captain Maude, R.N. The Rev. Mr. Cory read the report, which stated that the income of the past year had been £22,987.

The Lord Mayor presided, in the evening, at the eighty-seventh anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls at the Freemasons' Tavern. A list of subscriptions, amounting in all to £7268, was announced.

The thirty-second anniversary festival of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution was celebrated on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Harrowby (president of the institution) in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £2000.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Seamen's Christian Friend Society was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of Colonel Brockman. The report stated that much good had been accomplished by means of missionaries, bethells, reading-rooms, and circulation of bibles, books, and tracts.

The Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy celebrated its anniversary festival in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs being present in state. The Lord Mayor presided at the anniversary festival dinner, given on Wednesday in the Merchant Taylors' Hall, and the Archbishop of Canterbury replied, in an effective speech, to the toast of the evening. At the close of the banquet the treasurer announced the voluntary subscriptions (as distinguished from rents of estates and dividends on funded property) as amounting to £19,796, made up as follows:—The collection at St. Paul's, £233; at dinner, £1553; donations from twenty-eight stewards, £850; gift from a lady, £1000; annual subscriptions, £650; legacies, £15,510.

Prince Christian presided, on Wednesday, at the twentieth anniversary dinner in support of St. John's Foundation School, at Leatherhead, instituted to educate the sons of poor clergymen, when the secretary announced subscriptions to the amount of £1500.

MUSIC.
THE OPERA SEASON.
"LOHENGRIN."

The production of one of the principal stage works of Richard Wagner, for the first time in this country, is an important event in our operatic annals. For several years past promises have been held out by both our Italian opera establishments of "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin," none of which have been fulfilled until now. An earlier work, however, "Der Fliegende Holländer," was produced as "L'olandese Danato," during the short lesseeship of Mr. George Wood at Her Majesty's Opera in 1870. Of this and of some of Wagner's characteristics we spoke fully at the time. The result of this laudable enterprise was most discouraging in a financial point of view, notwithstanding the high general merit of the performance, the opera having been given only twice. Since then, however, there has been a largely growing interest in this country as to Wagner's art-principles and his music—an interest greatly promoted by the excellent performances of extracts from his operas given at the concerts of the London Wagner Society during last year and the year previous, besides the reflected influence exercised by the reports of the success which has recently attended the performances of an Italian version of "Lohengrin" in Italy and America. The result has been that the opera is this year to be added to the répertoire of both our great lyric establishments, Mr. Gye being first in the field; Mr. Mapleson following at no distant interval.

"Lohengrin," produced in 1850—seven years after "Der Fliegende Holländer"—is a great advance beyond that work, and approximates even more towards a realisation of Wagner's principles than his "Tannhäuser," brought out in 1845. The confusion and misconception that have long prevailed as to the composer's aims need not have existed had his own didactic writings been sufficiently consulted. Wagner is not merely a musician, he excels also as a poet and a dramatist; and he seeks to render opera a consistent whole, in which each constituent element shall mutually aid, and not overrule, the other, no one being allowed pre-eminence otherwise than in accordance with the requirements of the scene and situation. So that those who go to an operatic performance for the mere ear-pleasure of prominent melodies warbled by a fashionable singer (as most of our audiences do), may, perhaps, derive more enjoyment from other music than that of Wagner, who ought, however, in justice, to be judged by his avowed principles, and with a due consideration of the true significance of the title by which he himself distinguishes his works—as "opera-dramas."

Expectation had previously been raised to the highest pitch by the promised production of "Lohengrin" at the Royal Italian Opera on Saturday, and by the knowledge that extraordinary and lavish preparations had been made for a degree of stage splendour scarcely, if ever, before equalled. Accordingly the theatre was crowded in every part by an audience consisting largely of eager and excited visitors.

The plot of "Lohengrin," briefly outlined, is as follows:—Elsa, sister of Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, who has mysteriously disappeared, is accused of having murdered her infant brother by Frederic, Count of Telramund, who claims the government of the duchy through his wife, Ortrud. Summoned before her feudal lord, Henry of Germany, Elsa accepts the decision of a judicial combat between Frederic and a champion, if such can be found to undertake her cause. At the last moment a knight is seen to approach in a boat drawn by a swan. He undertakes the combat; and the issue is the discomfiture of Frederic and the acquittal of the maiden. Elsa marries the strange knight, Ortrud having previously suggested that she should inquire his name and origin. An attempt to prevent the nuptials fails; and when they are celebrated Elsa, at Ortrud's instigations, questions her husband. The knight warns her that she has done wrong; but, having first killed Frederic, who had entered the bridal chamber with a murderous intent, he promises to state his name and rank on the morrow, in presence of the King. Accordingly he announces himself as Lohengrin, son of King Percival, guardian of the "Holy Grail," from which he derives his supernatural power. By the laws of the Grail, he cannot remain, now that his name is known, and the swan reappears to bear him away. But, to assuage the distress of Elsa, he changes the swan into the form of Godfrey, her brother, thus undoing the work of the sorceress Ortrud, and restoring to Brabant its rightful Duke. Instead of the swan, a dove attaches itself to the boat by a golden chain, which had encircled the swan's neck, and, amidst universal grief, Lohengrin slowly disappears, Elsa and Ortrud having fallen lifeless.

As several of the principal pieces in "Lohengrin" have been repeatedly given at concerts, there is now no occasion for a lengthened discussion of the merits of music much of which has already been commented on by us. Among the favourite movements are the beautiful orchestral prelude to the opera, and the introduction to the third act, both of which were on Saturday—as generally before—encored with enthusiasm. The representation of the principal characters was of a very high order, especially in the case of the heroine. Grace and poetical idealism, in manner and appearance, and alternate tenderness and passion in vocal declamation, render Mdlle. Albani's performance a remarkable display of natural gifts and cultivated skill. In each act these high qualities were apparent. The delivery of "Elsa's Dream," and the brilliant solo passages in the first finale, indicated how admirable a representative Mr. Gye had selected for the most important personage in the opera. In the scene with Ortrud in the second act Mdlle. Albani's singing was full of dramatic feeling; and this was still more powerfully evidenced in the great duet with Lohengrin in the following act, in which Elsa extorts from her husband the fatal promise of the avowal of his name. The difficult and important music of Ortrud was very effectively rendered by Mdlle. D'Angeri, who particularly distinguished herself in the long scene with Telramund in the second act, and in the passages expressive of baffled hate at the close of the opera. Signor Nicolini has seldom appeared to greater advantage—both dramatically and musically—than in his performance as Lohengrin, which was excellent throughout. In his delivery of the "Farewell to the Swan," his love-scenes with Elsa (particularly his share in the grand duet), his defiance of Telramund, and in the closing concerted music, the value of this excellent artist was specially proved. M. Maurel, as Telramund, contributed largely to the general efficiency of the cast by his refined singing and finished acting. The incidental passages for the herald were most impressively declaimed by Signor Capponi; Herr Seideman (a first appearance) did not make much effect in the character, or with the music, of the King, the subordinate parts having been efficiently filled.

The chorus-singing was remarkably good, considering the difficulty and the quantity of the choral writing. A portion of the fine concerted scene in the first act—expressive of the wonder of the by-standers at the mysterious approach of Lohengrin—had to be repeated in consequence of the persistent applause it elicited.

The magnificence with which the work has been placed on the stage—the splendour and variety of the armour, costumes, and properties—render "Lohengrin" one of the grandest spectacles that have ever been produced even at Covent Garden Theatre. The exertions of Signor Vianesi in the preparation of the opera and his skill in conducting it are deserving of all praise, and were duly recognised on Saturday, when he was called on (at the close of the performance) with the principal singers, these having been called and recalled at the end of each act. Some few curtailments were made in the music—chiefly following the example set at Munich—and it would be desirable still further to shorten the opera, which did not terminate on Saturday till fifty minutes after midnight.

There can be no question of the success of "Lohengrin," which will doubtless find many repetitions. It was given again on Monday.

On Tuesday Madame Adelina Patti made her first appearance this season in one of her most charming performances. As Dinorah, in Meyerbeer's opera so named, Madame Patti's singing and acting displayed all their former brilliancy and power, and her reception was, as in previous seasons, of the most enthusiastic kind. Madame Patti was to appear again on Thursday in another of her favourite characters—as Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," the other announcements for the week having been "Guglielmo Tell" for Friday, and "Fra Diavolo" for to-night, with Mdlle. Thalberg as Zerlina.

The second appearance this season of Madame Christine Nilsson at Her Majesty's Opera took place on Saturday in "Il Trovatore," her performance as Leonora having presented the same high vocal power and dramatic merits as those commented on last year. Signor Campanini was the Manrico, as before; and Signor Galassi the Count, whose air, "Il Ballo," was encored, as was the "Miserere" in the last act. The representation of "Les Huguenots," on Thursday week, included the reappearance, as Marcello, of Signor Castelmary, and the graceful singing of Mdlle. Pernini as Margherita de Valois. The cast in other respects was as before, special features having been the fine singing of Mdlle. Titians as Valentina, Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Urbano, and Signor Fancelli as Raoul. For last Thursday "Faust" was announced, with Madame Nilsson as Margherita, and the return of M. Capoul as Faust and of Signor Rota as Mephistopheles. A repetition of "Il Talismano" is promised for this (Saturday) evening, cast as recently noticed. "Lohengrin" is said to be speedily forthcoming at Her Majesty's Opera.

VERDI'S "REQUIEM."

This—the most recent—work of the composer of "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," and other popular operas, was performed, at the Royal Albert Hall, on Wednesday evening, conducted by Verdi himself, with the co-operation of the four solo singers who have been associated with its recent performances abroad. Although the occasion referred to was called a rehearsal, so large an audience was present by invitation that it had almost the aspect of publicity; and, as its first public performance does not take place until to-day (Saturday), we avail ourselves of the opportunity of speaking of the general characteristics of the music. As with the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, regard must be had to the exclusively dramatic antecedents of the composer.

Although it may be admitted that the general style of the music is rather dramatic than solemn, still there is so much of power, skill, and beauty that the work deserves recognition as a remarkable production by a remarkable man. The movements that pleased most on Wednesday's hearing were the "Christe Eleison," the "Dies Irae," the "Recordare" (a charming duet for soprano and mezzo-soprano), the "Sanctus" (encored), the "Agnus Dei" (a movement remarkable alike for beauty and novelty that was enthusiastically redemandied), and the "Lux aeterna."

The performances of the solo singers—Mesdames Stoltz (soprano) and Waldmann (mezzo-soprano), Signor Masini (tenor), and Signor Medini (bass)—especially those of the ladies, were excellent. The choral portions of the Requiem were given with great power and admirable effect by a large number of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society; and the very important and interesting orchestral accompaniments were finely rendered by a well-organised band of about 150 performers. Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The composer and his work were received with general enthusiasm by the large number of visitors present. The Requiem, it will be remembered, was written in memory of the great Italian poet Alessandro Manzoni.

The first public performance takes place this afternoon.

At the second New Philharmonic concert of the season Mrs. Beesley (a provincial pianist, pupil, we believe, of Dr. von Bülow) made her first appearance in London, and achieved a great and deserved success by her remarkably fine performance of Liszt's concerto in E flat. The lady was associated with Dr. von Bülow in the execution of Bach's concerto in C minor and Schumann's andante and variations in B flat, both for two pianos. Mdlle. Thekla Friedländer (from Leipzig) sang with much expression an air by Lotti and two German songs, by Schumann and Hiller, the last of which was encored. The orchestral pieces were conducted alternately by Mr. Ganz and Dr. Wylde, Liszt's concerto having been directed by Dr. von Bülow.

The fourth of this year's concerts of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday, had a special interest, having included the performance of the last and greatest of Beethoven's nine symphonies, that called the "choral" symphony, on account of the finale being a vocal setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." This gigantic work is peculiarly associated with the Philharmonic Society, having been composed in 1825 for that institution, and first performed at one of the concerts in March of the same year. Monday's programme also comprised a symphony of Mozart's in D (belonging to the year 1782), and Liszt's piano-forte concerto in E flat, in which Signor Lodovico Breitner made his first appearance in England, with remarkable success. Of this gentleman we shall, doubtless, soon have further occasion to speak. The solo vocalists in the choral symphony were Madame Blanche Cole, Miss Enriquez, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. Wadmore—Schumann's "Gipsy Life" by the chorus (encored), and detached solos by the ladies just named, having completed the selection. Mr. Cusins conducted.

Music will form a prominent and constant feature of attraction in the arrangements at the Alexandra Palace. The excellent band permanently engaged there is fully adequate to the rendering of the greatest compositions. About sixty picked instrumentalists are assembled under the experienced baton of Mr. Weist Hill, and their performances in the concert-room should of themselves suffice, apart from the many other inducements, to draw large audiences. Special Saturday afternoon concerts are now being given, the first of which took place last week, when the first part of the programme was appropriated to Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"), the second portion having been miscellaneous. The solo-singers were Misses Enriquez, Anna Williams, and

M. Duval, and Mr. E. Lloyd; the choruses having been sung by the choir associated with the palace.

Mr. Hallé began the fifteenth series of his pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall yesterday week, when he played, as his solo piece, the thirteenth of the sonatas of Beethoven (that in E flat, from op. 27), and, in association with Madame Norman-Néruda, Mozart's sonata in A major; the same artists, with Herrn Straus and Franz Néruda, having executed Mendelssohn's pianoforte quartet in B minor, and, with the addition of Mr. L. Ries, Brahms's quintet in F minor.

The second of this season's matinées of the Musical Union (directed by Mr. John Ella) took place on Tuesday, with, as usual, a highly interesting programme. Madame Montigny-Rémaury, an eminent French pianiste, made a very successful first appearance here.

The first of the two supplemental performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-third season was to take place yesterday (Friday) evening, when "St. Paul" was to be the oratorio.

This year's series of Summer Concerts at the Crystal Palace will begin to-day (Saturday), with a varied selection of vocal and instrumental music. Next Friday there will be a performance of "Israel in Egypt," Mr. Santley and Mr. Hilton will sing the great duet "The Lord is a man of war;" the other vocalists being Madame Sherrington, Madame Suter, Madame Patey, and Mr. E. Lloyd. The performance, which will be upon the usual extensive scale, will be conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

The annual performance of Handel's "Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians took place at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) week. The solos were effectively rendered by Miss E. Wynne, Madame O. Williams, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. S. Smith, and Mr. L. Thomas. Mr. Cusins conducted, Mr. J. T. Willy was principal first violin, and Mr. T. Harper's trumpet obbligato was an important incidental feature.

That clever and rising young pianiste Miss Florence May gave a recital at Willis's Rooms on Saturday afternoon, when she played a varied selection of pieces with great success.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of this week were those of Madame Marie Angelo, Miss Madelena Cronin, and Mr. Wilford (pianists), and Miss Steele, long favourably known as a concert vocalist.

The presentation of the testimonial to Sir Julius Benedict is to take place next Wednesday afternoon, at Dudley House, the Earl of Dudley presiding on the occasion.

"WHERE MERCHANTS MOST DO CONGREGATE."

The merits of this picture, by Mr. F. Huard, in the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, have been acknowledged, with reference more especially to the artistic qualities of its design and execution. Its subject is one of those vivid, complete, and characteristic views of social life in a foreign city, which are so often met with in the plays of Shakespeare taking their plots from old Italian stories; and from which it might have been supposed that the poet had travelled and resided abroad during many years. There were no Jews in London, but probably there were a few Italians, as well as Frenchmen and Flemings, in or about Shakespeare's time; and it is wonderful in any case that he should have gained such a correct knowledge, as it were by intuition, of the peculiarities of national character. Yet even this is less wonderful, after all, than his unerring perception of individual varieties of temperament and moral constitution. The fact is that Shakespeare is not one man, but many men in one; and too many for any one of us to judge him. The most powerful actor or artist, the shrewdest critical or philosophical commentator, only succeeds in drawing forth a particular ingredient or incident of human life as conceived by Shakespeare; while his conception, so far as we can reach the scope of it, seems to approach the universal. But the local subject of Mr. Huard's picture recalls our memory to "The Merchant of Venice;" and we see the stern face of the usurer Shylock, as, wearing his Jewish gaberdine and cap or turban, with his purse-bag, full of ducats and sequins, hanging from the left arm, he expounds the rate of usance to friend Tubal and other members of their synagogue. Antonio's friend is at hand, looking out for the approach of Signor Antonio himself, that they may attack the Jew with their request of a loan upon his own terms. But Shylock will first remind Antonio of his habitual insolence towards the Jews:—

He hates our sacred nation; and he rails,
Even there where merchants most do congregate,
On me, my bargains, and my well-won thrif,
Which he calls interest. Cursed be my tribe
If I forgive him!

Mr. Wallis has had the honour of submitting to the inspection of her Majesty the picture by R. Ribera, "Behind the Scenes," from the French Gallery, Pall-mall; and the exhibition has also been honoured with visits from the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and the Marquis of Lorne.

With a view to secure for London the benefits of the Cambridge University extension scheme, a conference was held on Monday at the Royal Institution, under the presidency of Mr. Goschen, M.P. A resolution in favour of the proposal was passed, and a deputation was appointed to solicit the support of the Lord Mayor and the City companies.

The Westminster committee of the Charity Organisation Society have held a special meeting at Grosvenor House—Sir Rutherford Alcock presiding—when it was resolved, on the motion of Sir Baldwin Leighton, to appoint a sub-committee to inquire into the best means of utilising existing charitable funds and institutions, to set on foot new provident funds, and generally to promote provident habits.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 90,151, of whom 34,211 were in workhouses and 55,940 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 9439, 17,259, and 21,245 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 428, of whom 277 were men, 130 women, and 21 children under sixteen.

Mr. E. A. Freeman gave, on Thursday week, the last of a set of six lectures on the Use of the English Language, at the London Institution. The part of the subject which was treated of was the present state of the language. After pointing out the leaning towards the use of French and Latin words which showed itself in every column of certain daily newspapers, Mr. Freeman brought forward many examples of foreign words which had supplanted good English words, and of words which had slipped into daily use in a sense very different from their real meaning.



"WHERE MERCHANTS MOST DO CONGREGATE." BY F. HUARD.
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

That which was to have been an uneventful Session has been, as everybody knows, deliciously abundant in personal episodes and scenes, and examples of individuality have continued even to the present telling. A reference to some of these is indispensable to a chronicle of the proceedings of the Commons. Place, of course, must be given to the Prime Minister, who has been proving himself to be a Parliamentary Achitophel, in so many and so various phases has he appeared. First, let the pleasant phases be recorded, and let it be told that in many instances he has preserved his happy faculty of so answering questions that, even if he disappoints his querists and preserves reticence, he amuses everyone, and unsatisfied curiosity is smothered in laughter. "When wit meets wit then comes the tug—of fun" may be said of an occasion when Sir Wilfrid Lawson, with expressive comicality, asked Mr. Disraeli if he intended this year to move the adjournment of the House over the Derby Day. Slowly the Prime Minister rose, and, as if perplexed with the suddenness of a most grave and solemn interrogation, replied, in faltering accents, "I really must consider the subject." The words are seemingly nothing, but the manner was such as to produce resounding laughter. Again, one day an inquiry was made of him about something (no matter what) by a gentleman who had headed a deputation to the Premier on the subject that morning only. To this Mr. Disraeli comico-gravely replied that he had at two o'clock promised to consider the matter, but he was afraid that at half-past four on the same afternoon he could not have had time for due consideration. Unfortunately, the appearances of the First Minister have not all been happy and pleasant, and once he contrived to put himself into unwanted antagonism with the House. There is no doubt that he is possessed by a demon of obstinacy on the subject of the despotic rule of exclusion of strangers from the House, and had tried to hold to his resolve not to alter it. The fact that Lord Hartington has taken up the question in a relaxing sense seems to have added to Mr. Disraeli's irritation in regard to the matter; and so one evening, when the leader of the Opposition inquired whether he was to be assisted in bringing on his ameliorating motion, the Premier, in a long tirade, relieved himself of the pent-up bitterness of spirit under which he had been suffering.

In the outset he appeared desirous of vindicating his capacity to lead the House, and he told how he had done so from the very first time he attempted it, as it were by instinct, being the only Minister, with the exception of the younger Pitt, who entered on that position without any official experience; and he then proceeded, with curious infelicity, to show how for the moment his instinctive power of lead had forsaken him. For half an hour and more he went on carefully demolishing that prestige as a manager of the House which he has built up, and proved that after all he is only human as a Parliament-man, and that it is possible for him to err in that character. No one but those who witnessed the scene can realise the effect which he produced. Astonishment, regret, some indignation, and, perhaps, some pity, prevailed. One effect was remarkable, for Lord Hartington was stung out of his usual impassibility, and retorted with a vigour and a personality which were most effective as coming from him. Besides, the dormant fire of Mr. Gladstone was fanned almost into fierceness, and he blazed out remonstrance with all his invective power of language, the more scathing because the manner was suppressed. To be sure, he was specially enraged at a proposal of the Premier to bring on the Budget Resolutions at a morning sitting, when, as Mr. Gladstone said, none of the financial City members would be present to listen to an exposition of fiscal policy which he intended to pronounce. In justice, it must be said that Mr. Disraeli, with wonderful self-command, changed his tone, and conducted the rest of the discussion with his normal conciliatory tact.

Pursuing, as it were, an anecdotal vein, it may be said that Sir Stafford Northcote, in happy contrast to the orations in which some of his colleagues reply to interpellations, has been delivered of a model answer; for, when asked how much revenue he expected from the railway passengers duty, he said no more nor less than "Seven hundred thousand pounds." There ought to have been a thunder of applause; but, if there was not that, there must have been a great deal of silent approval.

There is in the House a gentleman who may be called a social member, for he, as it were, lives in the House, and is as well known to every one as is the Speaker, and, perhaps, the doorkeepers. He has a great mission, which, despite the irrepressible laughter and "chaffing" of the House, whenever he mentions it, he holds to with the tenacity of a bigot. It is the establishment of a Royal residence in Ireland, though nothing has been ever said about anyone's living in it. Like all enthusiasts, though a diffident man and member, he catches inspiration and courage from his idea; and one evening, with admirable coolness, he asked Mr. Disraeli to postpone by a day the commencement of the Whitsuntide holidays, in order that his motion, which stood on the paper for the day after the proposed adjournment, might come on. In that imitable tone of banter of which he is so great a master the Premier replied that, in the present state of the business, he was not sure that there would be any Whitsuntide recess at all. As the words fell from his lips there was a dead silence in the House, and, though no sound, articulate or inarticulate, was heard, it might well have been imagined that a cold shudder passed over each legislative entity. However, everyone was reassured by its being stated that, if the Irish members behaved well in regard to the passing of the Peace Preservation Bill, there would be a holiday of a fraction of a week, and so the promoter of a Royal residence in Ireland was left lamenting.

Divergences from idiosyncrasies are always interesting and worth notice, and therefore it may be excused if it is recorded that one of the gravest and soberest of Ministerial functionaries, and the most amiable and respected of men, has for the first time in his Parliamentary career created laughter. A Scottish member having inquired of the Lord Advocate whether the attention of the Government had been directed to the fact that there was a plague of stray dogs in Scotland, the learned Lord replied, with a bantering gravity which he had never before exhibited, that the importance of the subject had not escaped the vigilance of the Administration, and with deepened solemnity he added, "it is under anxious consideration." It is best to believe that the learned Lord intended to be facetious; but even if he did, he must have been startled by the roar of laughter which he created.

Although, in a manner, the Irish members are responsible for it, there must be amongst private members a sense of injury at the intrusion upon their special rights by the frequent taking of morning sittings on the days when their motions are the chartered business. The Government enjoys the advantage of the long hours between two and seven o'clock, and the private members' motions are relegated to the awful hour of nine, when it is so difficult to restore continuity; the interval of two hours mostly serving to disperse most of the members, who at the time they are required to return to work are in the inevitable first stage of deglution. By superhuman efforts the "count"—the temptation to which, owing to the state of the House at nine o'clock, is inevitable—which had been averted on all the previous evenings of the days of morn-

ing sittings, was effectual on Tuesday, notwithstanding that the Irish members, who had been the disturbing influences of the regular sitting, were loyally present to keep a House for a Scotch member on a most dryasudical topic; and the said Scotch member was not found wanting in making the most of his grievance afterwards.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Duke of Richmond moved the second reading of the Regimental Exchanges Bill, which, he assured their Lordships, was not intended in any way to revive the system of purchase, but was merely designed to facilitate necessary exchanges. Lord Cardwell proposed the rejection of the bill, on the ground that, whilst facilitating exchanges for the convenience of officers, it introduced pecuniary inducements to exchange that might prove detrimental to the service. Lord Derby, who described himself as a "stout opponent of purchase," urged that exchanges were an absolute necessity, and that reasonable facilities ought to be given for effecting them. He did not believe that the bill tended to restore purchase. The Duke of Cambridge deprecated treating the question as one of party. As the exponent of the sentiments of the Army, he was opposed to exchanges, because he wished to keep officers with their regiments; but he was obliged to admit that great hardships would ensue unless exchange were permitted. The debate was continued by the Duke of Somerset, Lord Sandhurst, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Argyll, Lords Cadogan, Donoughmore, Granville, and the Marquis of Salisbury; and, on their Lordships dividing, the amendment was rejected by 137 to 60, or a majority of 77. The bill was then read the second time. The Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment Bill and the Public Entertainments (Hours of Opening) Bill were read the third time. Other bills were advanced a stage.

The House was occupied on Monday night chiefly in consideration of the report of the amendments to the Agricultural Holdings Bill, which was finally agreed to. The Sea Fisheries Bill was read the second time. It was settled that the House should adjourn for the Whitsuntide holidays from Thursday to the 27th inst.

The Chimney-Sweepers Bill, which prohibits the employment of climbing-boys, the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, and the Seal Fishery (Greenland) Bill were read the second time on Tuesday; the Regimental Exchanges Bill was passed through Committee, and the Explosive Substances Bill was read the third time.

Their Lordships met at four o'clock on Thursday, when the Royal assent was given by Commission to the following Acts, agreed upon by both Houses:—Consolidated Fund (£15,000,000), Glebe Lands (Ireland), International Copyright, Bank Holidays, &c., Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Caister, &c.), Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Brighton), Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation, Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Orders Confirmation, Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation, Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2), and a number of private bills. The Pollution of Rivers Bill was read the third time, and the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Budget resolutions came on for discussion yesterday week. Mr. Gladstone took the opportunity to criticise the financial policy of the Government generally, and in the course of a protracted debate the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended his proposals. Ultimately the proposals were agreed to.

Mr. Hardy gave notice, on Monday, of a bill to legalise autumn manoeuvres this year, and Dr. Lyon Playfair gave notice of one to prevent vivisection. The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was considered on the report of amendments, and several new clauses and amendments to clauses passed were proposed, chiefly by Irish members. Some slight concessions were made by Government, and ultimately the bill passed the stage of report. Afterwards the Land Titles and Transfer Bill was read the second time.

At a morning sitting, on Tuesday, Mr. Bourke, in reply to Sir Charles Dilke, stated that Government had received information which induced them to feel assured that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. After a brief discussion, the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed by 287 votes to 70. The second reading of the Bishopric of St. Albans Bill was moved by Mr. Cross, and its rejection by Mr. Richard; but, on a division, it was carried by a large majority. The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill was further considered in Committee, and the Offences against the Person Bill was read the third time and passed. When the House resumed at nine o'clock it was counted out.

The Coroners (Ireland) Bill, which alters the mode of payment and grants superannuation to Irish coroners, was read the second time on Wednesday. Sir Henry Wolff withdrew his bill to amend the Representation of the People Acts, and introduced, instead, another enacting that occupiers of houses should not lose their votes by temporarily letting their dwellings. The Infanticide Bill, which modifies the penal consequences to mothers who destroy their infants, was read the second time; and the Towns Rating (Ireland) Bill, during a discussion of the motion for the second reading, was talked out.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Sir J. Hogg, on Thursday, said the consideration of the proposal to raise a sum of money on the security of the coal and wine duties for the purpose of freeing the bridges had been before the Government, and they came to the conclusion that they could not support it. The Government would not commit themselves to any proposal on the subject, but would consider any scheme laid before them. In reply to questions, Mr. Disraeli stated that the debate on the exclusion of strangers could not come on until after Whitsuntide, and he would communicate with the leader of the Opposition on the subject. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Savings Banks Bill he would take after the holidays. The Friendly Societies Bill he suggested should be committed pro forma and reprinted, and the discussion upon it taken on May 31. Mr. Sullivan gave notice that on Thursday next he should call the attention of the First Lord of the Treasury to a remarkable speech which had been made by the German Ambassador, yesterday, at a public dinner in London, in which, after referring to several laws in Germany against the exercise of the Catholic religion, he alluded to what was going on in Ireland, and hoped this country would be spared a similar struggle. He would ask Mr. Disraeli what he thought was going on in Ireland to justify such special legislation as that referred to. The consideration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill in Committee occupied the chief part of the evening.

The Leighton Buzzard Industrial and Fine-Art Exhibition was opened on Wednesday by Earl Cowper.

Mr. H. Baker has been chosen coroner for the district of Bishop-Stortford.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* has seldom offered a scantier bill of fare than this month; but the three fictions for which it is principally read are so excellent that the lack of miscellaneous papers will hardly be noted. "Miss Angel," beautiful as ever in point of composition, supplies this month the excitement in which its graceful tenderness has hitherto been deficient. The scene between Angelica and the Swedish adventurer is powerfully narrated. Powerful, too, is the scene for which the readers of "Three Feathers" must have been long prepared, which this month brings the interest of this delightful story to a crisis. Both Miss Thackeray and Mr. Black are observant of poetical justice, which also presides over the dénouement of the pretty and affecting novelette, "The Marriage of Moira Fergus." An article on Luca Signorelli is an eloquent passage of aesthetic criticism.

Macmillan has little of general interest beyond the pathetic conclusion of Mr. W. G. Palgrave's "Alkamah's Cave;" but there are several minor articles of merit. One of the best is Mr. De Montgomery's paper on the Irish land question, which he expects to be solved by the gradual transfer of property in the soil to the occupier. A paper on the Foreign Loans Committee puts forward a plea for the defaulting foreign States, which are asserted to be grossly plundered by the financiers to whom they have recourse for raising money. This is probably true; but a State unable to make better terms than a youth in the hands of the bill-discounters has, like the youth, no business to borrow at all. Mr. Danreuther, as will be readily anticipated, considers the opera from a Wagnerian point of view. The dramatic action, according to him, should be the centre of interest, the music a mere accessory. The question will probably continue to divide composers to the end of time, according as the bent of their genius is dramatic or musical. The public, it may be hoped, will find it possible to listen impartially to both. Mr. J. D. Lewis's Eton of thirty years ago seems very like the Eton of to-day in its general tone, though some of the grosser abuses may have been corrected. Among these Mr. Lewis enumerates the flogging of young men of nineteen or twenty, a reprehensible practice, but hardly so absurd as that of suffering them to remain to such an age at a public school.

The purport of Mr. Froude's contribution to *Fraser* will hardly be inferred from the title—"Sea Studies." It has nothing to do with the billows or the depths of ocean, but simply records the not very novel or profound results of Mr. Froude's perusal of Euripides, while on his voyage to the Cape. The style is eloquent, and there is much to rivet attention in the sketch of the part played by human sacrifice in the old Hellenic religion. Articles on Girton College, the colony of railway workshops at Swindon, and the new military organisation of France, convey useful information in an agreeable form. The most picturesque article in the number is a glowing sketch of the coast of Canara in the southern part of the Bombay presidency, with its lovely tropical scenery and splendid architectural remains of the palmy days of Jain worship, not yet wholly extinct.

Blackwood also is great on India, the first scenes of its lively military novel, "The Dilemma," being laid there; and the present instalment of "The Abode of Snow" containing brilliant pictures of the fairy-like scenery of Cashmere. There is little else to notice, except a review of Sir Hope Grant's record of his China campaign, which appears to indicate personal knowledge of the transactions described.

The *Fortnightly Review* has three very brilliant articles—Mr. Symonds' essay on Hesiod, deeply interesting alike in its references to the dawns of religious thought displayed in the old poet's "Theogony," and to the conception of the primitive social state obtainable from his "Works and Days;" the continuation of Mr. Morley's memoir of Diderot, the typical man of letters of a typically literary age; and the commencement of a remarkable essay on Shakespeare by Mr. Swinburne. Mr. Swinburne treats of what he regards as Shakespeare's first period, ere he had emancipated himself from the influence of Marlowe, and his criticism is noteworthy for a lofty, probably exaggerated, estimate of the genius of the latter writer, and a disposition to discuss Shakespeare's imputed shortcomings with unusual plainness of speech. Like all Mr. Swinburne's prior writings, it is eloquent, and too eloquent. The most important contribution to the *Review* on a practical subject is Mr. T. H. Farrer's able, temperate, and to a great extent convincing defence of the recommendations of the Playfair Commission on the Civil Service. Mr. F. Pollock furnishes an interesting analysis of Fiske's "Cosmic Philosophy," and Signor Pozzoni contributes a notice of the present state of economic science in Italy.

The present instalment of Professor Lightfoot's reply to "Supernatural Religion" in the *Contemporary Review* is partly occupied by a vindication of the genuineness of the Epistle of Polycarp and partly by personal discussions, which, it must be feared, will be found more attractive by most readers. The vividness of the first part of Mr. Grant Duff's notes of his Indian tour raises high expectations of that which is to follow. We are much gratified by the warmth of his testimony to the merits of the junior members of the Indian Civil Service. The most interesting part of the remainder of the review is devoted to controversy, Mr. Sedley Taylor vindicating Helmholtz's acoustics against Mr. Chappell, but considerably laying a portion of the latter gentleman's errors on the shoulders of Professor Tyndall; and Dr. Carpenter doing his best to banish the Frankenstein of "automatism" created by himself when he launched his theory of "unconscious cerebral action."

The most interesting contribution to the *Month* is an essay on cremation from the Catholic point of view. An article on "the persecution in Switzerland" proves that when Catholics are the sufferers a very little persecution goes a very long way, and vice versa.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has a remarkably interesting account of the Young Ireland party of 1848, by one of themselves. On the writer's own showing his companions, however richly gifted and disinterestedly patriotic, constituted merely a brilliant coterie. Intellectually and morally, they were far in advance of the mass of their countrymen, and would have been the first victims of that severance from the British connection which they blindly strove to bring about. O'Connell's shrewdness and selfishness are well depicted. M. Gambetta is the object of an enthusiastic eulogium from an admirer whose own subjugation sufficiently exemplifies the magnetic spell attributed to the great tribune. "Dear Lady Disdain" continues to be clever and sparkling, and "A Parisian Critic" compares Signor Salvini with Mr. Irving, much to the disadvantage of the latter.

Mrs. Browning's correspondence with Mr. R. H. Horne, in the current number of the *St. James's Magazine*, is more familiar and unaffected than any former instalment, and gains proportionately.

Temple Bar has a good account of "The Last Days of the Spanish Republic;" also biographical notices of Macready and Casaubon, and a critical article on T. L. Peacock.

There is nothing noteworthy in *Tinsley* except the continuation of "With Harp and Crown." *Belgravian* has two amusing papers—"Thespis and Themis" and "Brighton Reminiscences."

The *Transatlantic* is, as usual, the most important of the three or four foreign and colonial magazines upon our table. The most valuable among its selections is General Hazen's exposure of the desolate character of three-fourths of "the great middle region of the United States," and the consequent impossibility of paying for the railways proposed to be constructed out of the proceeds of sales of land. "A Nation without Neighbours" is an ingenious explanation of some of the national failings of Americans by the absence of salutary competition. The *Western* gives a very unsatisfactory account of the monument to President Lincoln at Springfield. Mr. Le Sueur's thoughtful essay on "the intellectual life" is creditable to the *Canadian Monthly*; and even *Mookerjee's Magazine* has an article of some value on the administration of justice in Bengal.

We have also received the *Monthly Packet*, The *Victoria Magazine*, the *New Monthly Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Good Things*, *Aunt Judy*, *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Public School Magazine*, *Chambers's Journal*, *Once a Week*, the *Practical Magazine*, and the *Covent Garden Magazine*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

When *Apology* was such a great favourite for the St. Leger, there seemed a strong doubt if she would be able to start, as her owner, "Mr Launde," broke his leg during the summer, and, being upwards of eighty years of age, grave fears were entertained that he would not recover the effects of such an accident. However, the grand old sportsman lived to hear of his favourite being led back in triumph by "excited Yorkshire;" but he was not destined to witness Holy Friar's essay at Epsom, for, after being confined to his room for many months, he died last Sunday afternoon, from the combined effects of gout and bronchitis. The Rev. John William King—for "Mr Launde" only thinly veiled his identity—became Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Launde, Lincolnshire in 1822, and was also Rector of Great Bassingham. His dignified resignation of these livings last season, when the Bishop of Lincoln remonstrated with him for keeping racehorses, will be generally remembered; and it must be admitted that the right reverend prelate ran a very bad second in the correspondence which passed between him and the aged Vicar. We should be the last to advocate the general keeping of racehorses by a man in holy orders; yet Mr. King's was a very exceptional case. He was one of the last of the old school of clergymen, and had inherited a breed of horses which had been much prized for some generations in his family. He never appeared on a racetrack, never made a bet, and only ran two or three animals of his own breeding each season; indeed, until 1861 the colours of "Mr. Launde"—blue, red sleeves and cap—were not registered in the *Calendar*. We think, therefore, that the Bishop would have been far wiser to have remained discreetly ignorant of the connection between "Mr. Launde" and the Rev. J. W. King. Manganese and Mandrake were the pillars of Mr. King's stud; and within the last few years he has bred such good performers as *The Miner*, *Mandrake*, *Agility*, *Apology*, and *Holy Friar*. By his death Holy Friar's nomination for the Derby and all races is void; while *Apology*, *Hypocrisy*, and others are disqualified for all existing engagements.

The racing at Chester on the last two days was very poor, fields of three and four ruling for most of the events. Seven two-year-olds, however, came to the post for the Badminton Stakes, which fell to Bella, the winner of the Mostyn. As she was giving 9 lb. to Merry Duchess, who ran such a close race with her on the Tuesday, it was considered that the struggle between them would be close and exciting. Such, however, was not the case, as Bella won with ridiculous ease, while Merry Duchess was beaten a long way. It is evident that Bella is a very smart two-year-old, and it is much to be regretted that her sire, Breadalbane, was ever permitted to leave the country. The only race of any importance on the last day was the Great Cheshire Stakes, which was carried off by that excellent horse Thunder, who galloped home an easy winner, notwithstanding the fact that he carried the heavy impost of 9 st. 1 lb. The field, though small, was a remarkably good one, including winners of the Ebor Handicap, Stewards' Cup at Goodwood, and City and Suburban, to all of whom Thunder was conceding a considerable amount of weight. Thunderbolt has been the sire of many speedy horses—Vulcan, to wit—but we doubt whether any other of his progeny has quite come up to the standard of his present representative.

The warmest admirers of Newmarket will admit that the Second Spring Meeting was a failure, and it is questionable if a second fixture in July could not be substituted for this one with great advantage. Basnas (8 st. 11 lb.) ran far better than at Epsom or Sandown in the Ditch Mile Handicap; but Harmonides (7 st. 12 lb.) had too great a pull in the weights, and won by a short head. It is clear, also, that the German horse prefers a shorter course, for, on the following day, he made a frightful example of Horse Chestnut and five others over five furlongs. Merry Duchess, who made such a good fight with Bella at Chester, scored a clever victory in the Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate, for which Mr. Chaplin's Julius—Sultana colt was strongly fancied; and the Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes was remarkable for the defeat of Lottie, on whom 6 to 1 was laid, by Prince Bathyan's Lord Lincoln, a very smart colt by Newcastle—Donna del Lago. Trombone, Tangible, and Slumber—a trio of very speedy ones—came out for the Rous Stakes on Wednesday, and the last-named ran right away from the two horses. Mr. Chaplin's Rosinante, a son of Rosicrucian and Kalipyge, won a Maiden Plate very cleverly from a field of twelve; and we believe he is the first to place a winning bracket to the credit of his handsome sire. Balfie (8 st. 8 lb.) was made a hot favourite for the Camballo Stakes, but old Delay (8 st. 3 lb.) made the whole of the running, and won by a short head from Prince Soltykoff's colt, who struggled with unflinching gameness, and will doubtless find backers for the Derby.

The Lord Chamberlain gives notice that the state apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next.

A letter from the convict Orton has been published, in which he states that during the thirteen months and ten days he has been in prison he has lost 148 lb. in weight.

Lady Smith, widow of Sir James Edward Smith, the president of the Linnaean Society, on Tuesday entered her 103rd year. Lady Smith is in perfect health.

The Mayor of Birmingham has given to the Town Council £100 to be expended by the Free Libraries Committee in the purchase of objects of industrial art for permanent exhibition in the Art-Gallery of the town.

The Duke of Westminster, who presided, on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity, remarked that the action of the officers of the society had been thoroughly efficient in the apprehension of vagrants, and the letter-writing department also seemed to be well looked after.

SIR GEORGE ELLIOT, BART., M.P.

Amongst the remarkable "self-made" men whom the counties of Durham and Northumberland have produced is "Geordie Elliot," as his countrymen familiarly call him. He has risen from the ranks, as George Stephenson did, by the patient and persevering exercise of rare talents and an indomitable will. Sir George Elliot, M.P. for North Durham, was born at Gateshead, in 1815. At nine years of age he was employed as "a trapper boy" at Penshaw colliery. At twenty he was overman at the same place. But he had meanwhile, thanks to the precocious exhibition of an extraordinary aptitude for mathematics, held a situation in a land surveyor's office at Newcastle-on-Tyne. At twenty-four he became head viewer of Monkwearmouth Colliery, with the entire control of everything relating to the mine, which was then the deepest in the kingdom. A year later we find him part proprietor of Washington Colliery. He was soon afterwards chief mining engineer to the collieries, harbour, and railways of the late Marquis of Londonderry at Seaham. In 1863 he purchased Penshaw Colliery, and subsequently became the chief owner of the Powell-Duffryn steam-coal collieries. To these he afterwards added others in South Wales, Staffordshire, and North Wales. He has latterly joined others in acquiring collieries in Nova Scotia, which bid fair largely to augment the world's store of fuel. But the fact of his being one of the largest colliery proprietors in England should not blind us to another characteristic of his wonderfully busy life. Not long ago Mr. Bramwell, as President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, said, in an address which he delivered at Cardiff, "Sir George Elliot, as a large employer of labour, has ever earned the confidence of his men."

In a memoir which appeared in the *Practical Magazine*, September, 1874, the writer says:—"It is, perhaps, not too much to say of Sir George Elliot that had it not been for his pluck and energy the Atlantic cable would not to-day have been an accomplished fact. Mr. Elliot in 1849 bought the business of Messrs. Kuper and Company, wire-rope makers, who had become bankrupt; and so great was his confidence in the concern that he offered the creditors 20s. in the pound, with interest until the money was paid, besides agreeing to pay Messrs. Kuper a handsome sum for their reversion. Mr. Glass (afterwards Sir Richard) was invited by Mr. Elliot to join him, with the view of developing the business. The firm of "Glass and Elliot," in 1864, was merged, along with the Gutta Percha Company, into that gigantic undertaking, the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. After the failure of the first Atlantic cable, in 1858, capitalists were not to be found. Six hundred thousand pounds to commence the renewal of the enterprise was required, and Mr. Pender, M.P., Mr. Thomas Brassey, Mr. George Elliot, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Bewley, and a few others, subscribed £285,000; but the general public kept aloof until Messrs. Glass and Elliot came forward and offered to take up £100,000 of the bonds, and to make their profit contingent on success. By a legal technicality, however, this offer could not be accepted; but on Messrs. Glass and Elliot subscribing £100,000 to a new company, so great was the public confidence in this notable firm that in fourteen days afterwards the whole sum of £600,000 was raised." Mr. Cyrus Field, in afterwards speaking of the event, said: "Never was greater energy infused into any enterprise. It was only on March 1, 1866, that the new company was formed, and it was registered as a company the next day; and yet, such was the vigour and despatch, that in five months from that date the cable was manufactured, shipped in the Great Eastern, stretched across the Atlantic, and was sending messages, literally as swift as lightning, from continent to continent."

Sir George Elliot has found time for other work. In 1868 he was President of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers. He was consulted by Lord Aberdare at every stage of the Mines Regulation Bill of 1872. The miners' advocates, Messrs. Macdonald and Halliday, have borne testimony to the hon. Baronet's warm sympathy with the working men. Mr. Halliday "believes that if the hon. Baronet had not been absent from England the South Wales strike would have been settled long ago." Mr. Flimsoll, in his book, "*Our Seamen*," states that the fleet of coal-steamer owned by Sir George has run between the Thames and the Tyne since 1859, "without losing a single man."

Sir George Elliot's enterprises are matters of commercial history. He is known wherever English engineering successes are recognised; we might almost say wherever a telegraph-post has been erected or a cable has been laid down. We find him, in conjunction with Mr. Greenfield, busy at Alexandria with a harbour and breakwater, which is to cost two millions sterling. He was the other day at Newport, opening a dock that may one day raise the port to the level of Cardiff. He is a director of a number of public companies. In the north of England—in North and South Durham, along Tyneside and the banks of the Tees, and in the West Riding—his name has a place in the hearts of the people. Sunderland and Whitby will never forget him; and there are thousands of pit-folk who will ask you defiantly "if ye ever saw his like?" Last year Mr. Disraeli made him a Baronet. On the 31st of last month he was entertained at a banquet in the city of Durham, when a testimonial was presented to him by the Marquis of Londonderry. The company numbered above one thousand guests; among them Lord Eslington, Viscount Castlereagh, Viscount Boyne, Lord Vane Tempest, and the son of Sir George Elliot, Mr. G. W. Elliot, M.P. for Northallerton.

The testimonial is shown in our Illustration. It is a magnificent dessert service in silver, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, from designs specially prepared by them for this occasion. The service consists of ten pieces, most of which are grouped together on a silver plateau. The centrepiece has six arms of a rich floral pattern, with a cut-glass dish for fruit or flowers. The shaft is surrounded by three figures, typifying Prosperity, Prudence, and Truth. On the base are four recumbent figures, representing Commerce, Science, Industry, and Mechanics. Between the figures are panels which represent, in low relief, a view of the Penshaw Colliery and the Great Eastern Steam-Ship laying the Atlantic cable. On the others, also in relief, are Sir George's arms, crest, and motto, and the following inscription:—"Presented to Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P., by his fellow-Conservatives in the county of Durham, in recognition of his eminent services to the Conservative cause, 1875." The total height of the centrepiece is about thirty inches. The four dessert-stands are similar in general style, supported by figures emblematic of arts, legislation, mining, and manufactures. The plateau is of an irregular oval shape, with a richly-chased border; on each side is a medallion, supported by two reclining winged figures, the one medallion bearing the crest of Sir George Elliot within a garter containing the motto, the other medallion being engraved "Durham, 1875." The whole of the plateau is elaborately decorated with festoons of laurel and oak leaves, while wreaths of laurel at intervals inclose emblems corresponding with the figures on the centrepiece and dessert-stands. The other pieces, which complete the service, are two corbeilles or baskets for flowers, designed in the same style as the plateau and ornamented

with wreaths and festoons of laurel and oak leaves, the ends terminating in figures of cupids. These are supplemented by two candelabra, each carrying five lights, similar in style to the centrepiece, but without figures. The total cost of this very handsome service is somewhat over 2000 guineas.

Our portrait of Sir George Elliot is from a photograph by Mr. F. E. Perger, of Ems, in Germany.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

Mr. Henry Allsopp, of Hindlip Hall, near Worcester, M.P. for East Worcestershire, is head of the great and famous brewing firm at Burton-on-Trent. He is a son of Mr. Samuel Allsopp, of the last-named place, his mother being Frances, daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Charles Fowler, of Shrewsbury. Mr. Henry Allsopp was born Feb. 19, 1811. He married, in 1839, a daughter of the late Mr. Tongue, of Comberford Hall, Tamworth. He is a deputy-lieutenant and a magistrate for three counties, Stafford, Worcester, and Derby. He was returned for East Worcestershire as a Conservative at the general election of last year.

Mr. Samuel Charles Allsopp, of Marchington, near Uttoxeter, M.P. for East Staffordshire, is eldest son of the gentleman above mentioned. He was born in the year 1842, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees, obtaining mathematical honours as a junior optime. He is a magistrate for both Staffordshire and Derbyshire, a partner in the brewery of his father, and Lieutenant in the Derbyshire Yeomanry. Mr. Allsopp married, in 1868, Georgina Millicent, daughter of the late Mr. Charles R. Palmer-Morewood, of Alfreton Hall, Derbyshire, and Ladbrooke, Warwickshire.

The portrait of Mr. S. C. Allsopp is from a photograph by Mr. R. W. Thrupp, of Birmingham.

MUTINY AND MURDER AT SEA.

A terrible affray on board an American merchant-vessel, crossing the Atlantic from New Orleans to London, was made known last week. This vessel was the three-masted schooner Jefferson Borden, of 561 tons, belonging to Boston, and chiefly owned by Mr. G. Town, of that port, and by Mr. C. Toft. She was commanded by Captain William Manson Patterson, also a part owner, whose brother, Corydon Prash Patterson, was chief officer or mate, and his cousin, Charles Patterson, was second mate. The steward, whose name was Aitken, four seamen, and a French boy from Calais, were the other persons on board. The Jefferson Borden sailed from New Orleans on March 5, with a cargo of oilcake for Messrs. Simmonds, Hunt, and Co., Mark-lane, London, the vessel herself being consigned to Messrs. H. Clarkson and Co., of Billiter-street. The crew were divided into two watches during the voyage. One of them was an American; another, though he came from London, called himself a Frenchman; a third was a Russian Finn. Their names are given as William Smith, Clew, and Miller; the fourth seaman was called Jacob Wheeler. The captain states that Miller, the Russian, behaved very insolently to himself and the other officers from the day of their sailing. On the eighth day, as he threatened them, they put him in irons; but, having been forty-eight hours in confinement, he promised to do better, and signed the official log to that effect. The rest of the crew signed a declaration that if Miller tried to make any fresh disturbance they would inform against him. Everything went on well until April 20, when, about midnight, Miller came into the captain's room and told him that Clew had fallen and broken his leg, and he wanted the captain to go forward and assist him. Captain Patterson went to the cabin door and called to the second mate, but received no answer. It would be the watch of the second mate, and he should have been on deck to answer the call. Miller came from behind the hawse and asked why he did not go forward, remarking, "For God's sake help the man; he is dying." He had something in his hand, and Captain Patterson, feeling that something was wrong, stepped into the cabin, and would not go forward. Miller then asked the steward, Aitken, to go forward, but the captain desired him not to go. When daylight came the captain saw the three men forward. They refused to come forward, or to give information as to what had become of the mate. Captain Patterson now told them that if they still declined he should use force. He gave them one more chance, and then fired with his double-barrelled gun. This did not appear to frighten them, so the captain fired his revolver. The men then threw iron and bottles at him. The ship all this time was at the mercy of the waves; the wheel was lashed and the ship merely drifted; it had to be pumped, but the men gave no help. At night they tried to get the boat out, but she was too heavy for them. The captain then got forward and managed to close the forecastle door, and thus shut them in. They still refused to give in, and he shot at them through the window until they did so. This was about twelve o'clock on the second day. He again asked what they had done with the mate. Miller then said he had killed the mate. He added that Smith and Clew had helped him to throw the mate overboard. The captain asked where the second mate was; and Smith said he had also killed him, and, with Clew's assistance, had thrown him overboard. The captain then took them out of the forecastle and put irons on them. They were confined for a time in the forecastle, but at night-time were separated. Miller and Smith were made to assist at the pumps in irons, but Clew was too much hurt. The captain dressed their wounds, as they were all wounded. Eight days after this he fell in with a Norwegian barque, the Brevig, under Captain Larsen, from which he got one sailor to help to bring the ship into port. The fishing-lugger Secret, of Worthing, next met the Jefferson Borden, near the Eddystone Lighthouse. The mutineers were still in irons. The captain had much difficulty in working his ship. A pilot came on board off Beachy Head, and the vessel arrived, on Thursday week, at the London Docks, when the captain made a report to the American Consul. The men were removed to the London Hospital, where they are now, in custody of the police. The magistrate at Bow-street, Sir Thomas Henry, heard the captain's evidence last Saturday, when Mr. Frigout, of the United States Consulate, was present. Sir Thomas Henry granted a warrant to bring up the men when sufficiently recovered to answer the charge; but said that, this being an offence on the high seas and on board an American ship, the case could not be tried in this country. The case came under the Extradition Acts and Treaties, and the demand for the extradition of the three prisoners would have to be made to the Minister of State.

We give an illustration of the Jefferson Borden, which is a thoroughly Yankee-looking craft, rigged as a fore-and-aft schooner. She would attract attention anywhere, with her three large naked masts. The captain's cabin is just abaft the mizzenmast. The deck-house, in which the crew were berthed, is between the fore and main mast, in the after-part of which space is the cook's galley.

Dr. Palfrey, of Brook-street, has been unanimously elected senior obstetric physician to the London Hospital.



THE AMERICAN SCHOONER JEFFERSON BORDEN, ON BOARD WHICH OCCURRED THE RECENT MUTINY.



NO. 97, TROOP-HORSE, 12TH LANCERS.

NO. 85, FIRST PRIZE CHARGER, 12TH LANCERS.

NO. 101, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S HORSE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW AT MANCHESTER: MILITARY HORSES.



MR. S. C. ALLSOPP, M.P.



SIR GEORGE ELLIOT, BART., M.P.



MR. HENRY ALLSOPP, M.P.



TESTIMONIAL TO SIR GEORGE ELLIOT, BART., M.P.



EUROPEAN BOAT-RACE AT BANGKOK, SIAM.

LAW AND POLICE.

A rearrangement of the Judicial Bench has been rendered necessary by the death of Baron Pigott. The new Judge will be Mr. Lindley, Q.C., one of the leaders in the court of Vice-Chancellor Hall. He will go to the Common Pleas, where the presence of a Judge with a knowledge of Equity is desired by the Court, especially in view of the new judicial arrangements, the Exchequer having already that advantage in the presence of Baron Amphlett. In order to enable this arrangement to be made, Mr. Justice Huddleston has, with great consideration, consented to transfer his services to the Court of Exchequer.

The Norwich election petition inquiry has come to a sudden close, Mr. Tillett's counsel having stated, last Saturday, that, after reading the evidence, he had come to the conclusion not to dispute the case of the petitioner further. Mr. Justice Lush, who accepted Mr. Tillett's disclaimer as to any knowledge of corrupt practices, stated that he should report to the Speaker of the House of Commons the corrupt state of affairs which prevailed in the city.

Madame Campobello-Sinico's action against Mr. Gye for alleged breach of engagement came before the Court of Common Pleas on Monday, and had only been partly heard when an arrangement was effected by counsel. It was agreed to withdraw the record on condition of Madame Campobello-Sinico's engagement being continued as from the 13th inst.

Miss Caroline Barnard has recovered £50 damages in an action for breach of promise of marriage which she brought in the Court of Common Pleas against Mr. Isaacs Marks, who, it was alleged, had withdrawn from his engagement because he found that the lady was older than he thought she was.

A rule absolute has been granted in the Court of Common Pleas to strike off the rolls of Robert Stanley Harris, an attorney, who is undergoing imprisonment for a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in the Diprose prosecution.

Thomas Ganney, part proprietor and driver of a cab, has been sentenced at Worship-street to fourteen days' imprisonment, his license being also revoked, for gross misbehaviour.

For having refused to drive home at midnight Mr. Chatterton, the lessee of the Adelphi Theatre, and Mr. B. Webster, the well-known actor, a cabman was fined, on Tuesday, by the Bow-street magistrate 40s., and his licence was suspended for a month.

Sentence of six months' imprisonment has been passed at Gravesend on a ship's steward, in default of payment of a fine of £100 imposed on him for smuggling tobacco and cigars.

Mr. Board, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Conservative Alliance, held, on Tuesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. A favourable report was presented of the past year's operations. Besides the chairman's address, speeches were delivered by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. Twells, M.P., Mr. Gordon, M.P., Mr. Charley, M.P., and others. Mr. Ald. Cotton, M.P., was elected president for the ensuing year.

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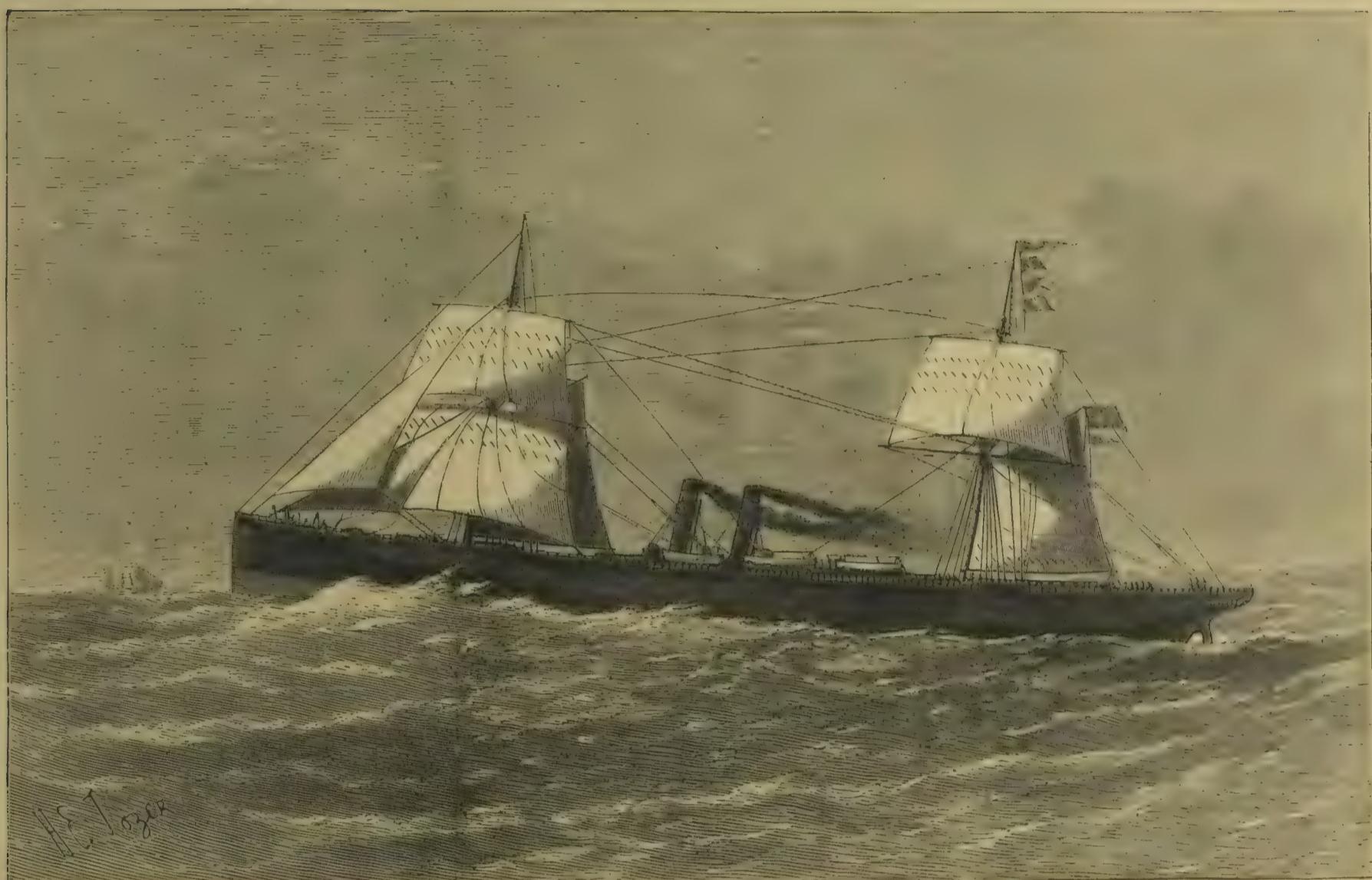
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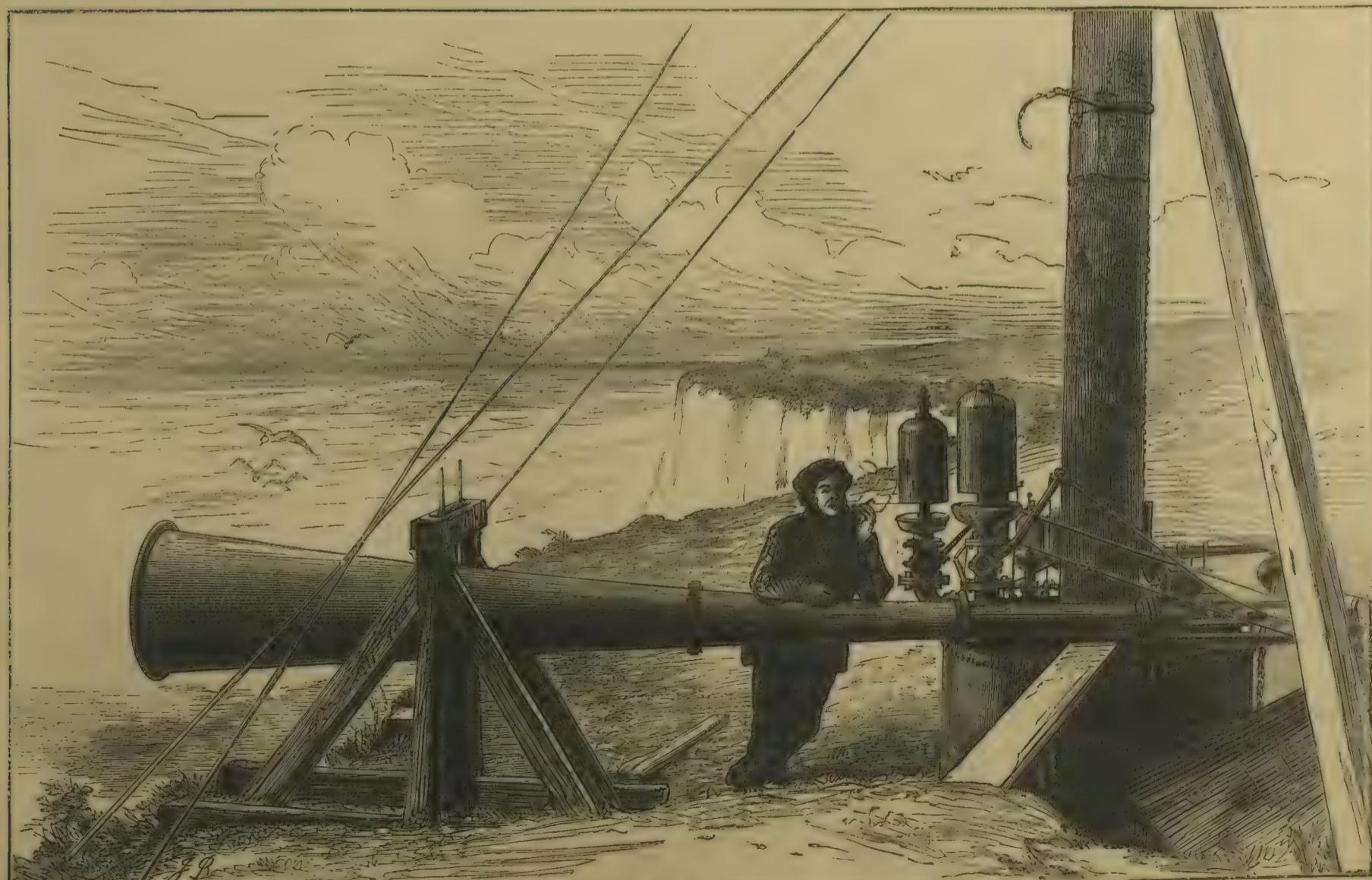
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THE AMERICAN MAIL STEAM-SHIP SCHILLER, WRECKED ON THE SCILLY ISLES.



FOG-HORN, FOR WARNING SHIPS OFF THE COAST.

THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST BY A SHIPWRECK.

One of the greatest disasters at sea that have been recorded took place, on the Friday night of last week, near the entrance to the British Channel. The fine German mail steam-ship Schiller, which ran from New York to Hamburg, calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg, was totally wrecked on the Retarrier Ledges, near the Bishop Lighthouse, Scilly, and more than three hundred lives were lost, with a great part of the homeward (via San Francisco) Australia and New Zealand mails. The Schiller was an iron screw-steamer, built at Glasgow, in 1873, by Messrs. Napier and Sons. Her engines were by the same firm; they were two compound indirect action, 600-horse power. As she had six bulkheads, she was divided into seven water-tight compartments, and must thus have suffered very severe injuries indeed before sinking. Her tonnage was 3421 gross, 2326 net; her length, 380' 5 ft., by 40' 1 ft. of breadth, with a depth of 24 ft. 4 in., or, reckoning from her topmost deck, 32 ft. 1 in. She had two decks and a spar-deck, and was repaired for damage in 1874, being in that year classed A1 for ten years. The Schiller belonged to the port of Hamburg, and was registered as one of the steamers of the German Transatlantic Steam-Packet Company, the Eagle (Adler) Line. The fleet of this company is, however, in process of amalgamation with that of the Hamburg Steam-Ship Company, whose London agents are Smith, Sundius, and Co., of 33, Gracechurch-street.

The Schiller left New York on the 27th ult., but was unable to pass over the bar at Sandy Hook until noon on the following day. She had on board fifty-nine first-class passengers, seventy-five second-class, 120 in the steerage, and a crew of 101 officers and men, all told, making a total of 355 persons. She also brought the Australian and New Zealand mails, in all 250 bags; specific value of 300,000 dols., for Cherbourg; and a full general cargo. In the first part of the voyage hard weather was experienced, and during the three days before the disaster it was so thick that no observations could be taken. On the night of Friday week the fog suddenly increased, and in fifteen minutes it was impossible to see the length of the steamer. Sails were at once taken in, the engines were reduced to half speed, and the number of men on the look-out was increased. Almost immediately afterwards the Schiller struck heavily on the Retarrier Ledges. She made four great lurches, and then settled on the rock.

The Retarrier Ledges are barely a third of a mile inside the Bishop Lighthouse, the light of which is plainly visible in clear weather about sixteen miles off. These rocks lie between the Bishop and the Isles of Roscavre, on which the lighthouse builders lived in the summer months. Close to the ledges there is six, eight, and even fifteen fathoms depth of water. The two largest rocks have a narrow channel. Between the Retarrier, the Bishop, Rosevear, and the Crebawethans the depth is from ten to twenty-five fathoms; but all about this spot, inside and to the west and south-west of the Bishop, the place is a mass of rocks and ledges. The western part of the Retarrier is awash at low water. Other portions are covered at a third of the flood tide, and some parts have 8 ft. or 12 ft. of sea on them at high water. The Bishop fog-bell should have been heard by the Schiller, being within half a mile.

It was ten o'clock in the evening when the ship struck. A little festive party had been given in honour of the birthday of one of the officers, but the working of the ship was in no way neglected. There was an idea that land was near, and the majority of the male passengers were on deck on the lookout. Nearly all the women and children and a few men were in bed; others were sitting about, talking, smoking, or playing cards and dominoes. There was not the slightest warning of the disaster. The shock appears to have been so slight at first that few were aware the ship was on a rock. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to judge of her position. A cannon was fired half a dozen times, till the powder got wet; and rockets were sent up, without bringing the slightest help. Meanwhile, all those on board crowded on deck. It was a scene of wild terror and dismay.

When the ship had struck the rocks it took only a few minutes for the sea which then ran to force her over on her broadside, where she lay constantly washed over by the breakers. Captain Thomas, who commanded her, is said to have acted calmly and kindly, using all the means he could to get assistance, and to quiet the terror-stricken passengers. Against the wind, the waves, and the fog, the distress signals could not be seen or heard. The officers and crew succeeded, with great difficulty, in launching the starboard gig. It was instantly filled with men, eager to save themselves, and thrusting back the women and children. The port gig was also got clear, and both boats kept near the ship. The darkness was intense, and the Bishop Rock Light, though not half a mile off, could not be seen. The starboard life-boat was launched by an almost superhuman effort, but it capsized. By this time a great many people crowded into the remaining boats, so that it was impossible to clear them. The captain fired his pistol over the men's heads to compel them to keep better order, but in vain. With the greatest difficulty the remaining five boats were swung out from the davits, ready to be launched as soon as the sea subsided. Heavy bodies of water washed over the ship, so that it was impossible to stand on deck. The women and children were collected in the pavilion or deckhouse, over the first-class cabins and saloon.

About midnight the smoke-stack fell over and smashed two of the starboard boats. Two of the port boats were swept away by a heavy sea. Rockets were again thrown up and guns fired. Soon after the fog cleared away, but only for a short time, and the bright, clear light of the Bishop Rock Lighthouse became visible about one o'clock. But dense darkness again came on. There was a refuge in the deckhouse over the first-class cabins until about two o'clock, when a heavy sea, which ran up to the top of the mainmast, swept away the deckhouse, and a heart-rending cry rent the air. Groans and cries for help and long-piercing cries of children were heard for a few seconds above the roar of the waves. Nearly two hundred thus perished.

The captain then gathered for safety some people on the bridge-way, the highest place, in the hope of saving them; but every wave washed some of them overboard. About three o'clock the captain, chief engineers, and doctor, the remaining persons on the bridge, were swept away. By this time, owing to the flood tide, the deck was swept by the sea continually fore and aft. The rigging of both masts was now crowded with people. With every lurch the steamer careened over to the starboard side until the yards touched the water, and the cargo began to float about. Bales of wool and cotton, feathers, trunks, boxes, and woodwork of every sort covered the sea.

About five o'clock the fog cleared a little, and the lighthouse became visible. A shout went up from both masts, but was lost in the roar of the breakers. At six o'clock it was evident that the masts would soon go, and about half-past seven the mainmast went over the side, and, being mostly iron, sank. One of the seamen on it seized hold of a spar and a trunk, which supported him above water. Others clung to pieces of wood. Soon after the foremast fell, with every person on it, and, being also of iron, sank. Some had life-belts on, and others got on pieces of wood and were drifted about with the tide.

The people of the nearest Scilly Isles were meantime becoming aware of the disaster. Two rowing-boats put off from the island of St. Agnes and picked up seven men floating on the tide. Two Sennen fishing-luggers returning from fishing found three and five men respectively floating by means of life-belts and pieces of wood about half a mile from the wreck. These boats arrived at St. Mary's Island about eight on Saturday morning, and the sad news was sent on to Penzance. The Scilly life-boat was presently afloat; she was soon followed by the Penzance life-boat, the steamer Lady of the Isles, and many fishermen's boats. They were, however, too late to save those clinging to the upper spars of the wreck. Two of the Schiller's boats, containing together twenty-six men and one woman, reached Bryer first and then Tresco, the seat of the lord proprietor of the isles, Mr. Dorrien Smith, who kindly took care of them. They had been carried towards Bryer by the force of the current. A few more were rescued by the boats belonging to the islands, which picked them up as they dropped from the mast; or while swimming, after they had been again and again washed from the rocks to which they had endeavoured to cling. Altogether, during the day, forty-three persons were saved alive, but only one woman, a passenger, named Mrs. Jones, whose husband had got her a place in a boat. The first, second, and fourth officers of the ship were among the saved. Nineteen dead bodies were brought in on the first day, and many of the mailbags from the wreck; others were collected on Sunday and Monday. The Australian and New Zealand letters were delivered through the Post-Office on Wednesday, damp with sea-water.

Our illustration of the Schiller is from a photograph by Mr. T. Coates, of East Acton, formerly an engineer on board the Goethe, which is a sister ship to the Schiller.

THE SIREN FOG SIGNAL.

Our drawing represents what Dr. Tyndall has described as beyond question the most powerful fog-signal which has hitherto been tried in England. The instrument is called a siren because the sound is produced by means of a disk, with twelve radial slits, being made to rotate in front of a fixed disk exactly similar. The moving disk revolves 2800 times a minute, and in each revolution there is, of course, twelve coincidences between the two disks; through the openings thus made steam or air at high pressure is allowed to pass, so that there are actually twelve times 2800 (or 33,600) puffs of steam or compressed air every minute. This causes a sound of very great power, which the cast-iron trumpet, 20 ft. in length, compresses to a certain extent; and the blast goes out as a sort of sound-beam in the direction required. This siren was sent over by the American Lighthouse Board, at the request of the Trinity Corporation, to be tried with other instruments in the recent experiments at the South Foreland, and it has certainly beaten all the steam-whistles, reed-horns, and guns that were tried with it. It was designed and manufactured by Mr. Brown, of Progress Works, New York. From a paper on the recent experiments to which we have referred, read on the 7th inst. by Vice-Admiral Collinson, C.B., at the Royal United Service Institution, we learn that the Trinity House has already ordered a number of these instruments to be made, with the view of establishing round our coasts a complete chain of sound-signals, to be used in foggy weather when lighthouses are of no avail. This siren can be heard in all sorts of weather at from two and a half to three miles, and in the Trinity House experiments was, on one favourable occasion, heard 16½ miles out at sea.

MILITARY SERVICE HORSES.

At the International Horse Show held last week in the Pomona Gardens, Manchester, the exhibition of cavalry and artillery horses was much remarked, in consequence of recent Parliamentary discussions on the supply of horses for the British Army. Our illustration represents three of the finest animals of this class. The one in the foreground, unsaddled, is a very handsome dark chestnut gelding, No. 85, which was sent by Lieutenant Martin, of the 12th Lancers, and which gained the first prize as a charger. The other two were horses belonging to her Majesty's Government, which were not in the competition for prizes. The one in harness, No. 101, belongs to the Royal Artillery; the other, No. 97, is a trooper of the 12th Lancers. The exhibition, altogether, was highly successful in every way. There were prizes for hunters, in four classes, amounting in all to £250. The first prize of £50, for a five-year-old hunter equal to 15 stone, was won by Erl King, belonging to Mr. Fearoy, of Whitehaven. A prize of the same value for the best hunter of that age, without conditions as to weight, was won by Mr. T. Hutchinson.

A BOAT-RACE AT BANGKOK.

Generally where Englishmen congregate English sports are carried on, even in the most out-of-the-way parts of the globe. Bangkok, the capital of Siam, is no exception to the rule; though, with the small community of Englishmen there, it is seldom that anything can be attempted. The late disagreement between the Supreme King and the Second King of Siam, which caused the latter to take refuge at the British Consulate, brought Sir Andrew Clarke and Admiral Ryder, the naval Commander-in-Chief, to Bangkok to try and settle the difference, at the request of the Supreme King. They arrived on Feb. 19, in H.M.S. Vigilant. During the Vigilant's stay a boat-race was got up by some gentlemen on shore, to be pulled in four-oared outriggers, "Land" against "Water"—that is to say, the English residents against the sailors. The crews were made up as follows:—"Water": Sub-Lieutenant F. S. Ommanney, of the Vigilant (stroke); Sub-Lieutenant Beatty, of the Thistle; Sub-Lieutenant A. R. M. Creagh, of the Vigilant; Sub-Lieutenant Abbott, of the Thistle; Navigating Lieutenant G. W. Balliston, of the Vigilant, as coxswain. The crew of landsmen consisted of Mr. Sidney Clark, Borneo Company (stroke); Mr. Pearson Morrison, Gallena Company; Captain Whitla; and Mr. A. P. French, of the British Consulate Service; with Lieutenant Wharton (coxswain). The course was from the Italian Consulate to the Supreme King's Palace, a straight half-mile. The King, who took a great interest in the race, invited Sir Andrew Clarke and Admiral Ryder to view it from his state picnic barge, where he was attended by the principal nobles and princes of Siam. The race, which was warmly and evenly contested, resulted in "Water" winning by one third of a length. The time of rowing was three minutes. As soon as the gun proclaimed the race won, a boat was sent from the Royal barge with a very handsome bouquet, presented to the winning boat, and an officer summoned the winners to his Majesty's presence to receive his congratulations. The King addressed them in very good English, thanking them for the pleasure their performance had given him, and congratulated them on their success, presenting each gentleman with a solid silver box, inlaid with gold. Our illustration is from one of two sketches by Mr. G. Triggs, engineer, of the Vigilant. It shows the race nearly won, with the Royal barge and a steam-launch to the right hand.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THIRD NOTICE.

We have already noticed some of the most important figure-pictures, and have, generally speaking, given precedence to the works by Academicians and Associates. We now propose to complete our review of the works in this class—chiefly by outsiders—and our task will be heavier than usual; for, notwithstanding the increased proportion of the rejections, the outsiders are relatively in greater force than usual. Indeed, the most gratifying sign in connection with this exhibition is the number of indisputably meritorious productions with unknown, or comparatively unknown, names attached to them. To complete this proposed survey of the figure-pictures (leaving the landscapes and portraits for the present), it will be convenient to follow the order of the catalogue-grouping, however, the works of a given artist together when there are more than one, and perhaps permitting ourselves other digressions, but simply naming those contributions which deserve attention, but may not seem to invite comment.

The first picture, then, before which we pause is "The Gleaner's Harvest" (19), by J. D. Watson—a poor woman, at evening, sadly letting slip from her palm a handful of the small store of grain she has won by the day's toil, the wind carrying away the chaff. The artist seems to have been emulating the pathetic sentiment of some of the French painters of rustic life; but to this end so low—not to say dirty—a tone of colouring was not essential. "The Widow's Harvest" (37), by P. R. Morris, is a contrast to the last in the beauty of the twilight effect and the graceful sweetness of the figures; yet the beauty and grace do not strike one as forced or inappropriate to the rustic incident, but rather subserve the simple, natural, pathetic sentiment. With a little less equality of tone, with a little more play of broken colour and suggestive handling, the picture would rank near the delicious idylls of the late G. Mason. The subject is a widow, with a babe in her arms and two children clinging to her skirts, passing from the small croft, the harvest of which her boy son is gathering. Far more masculine and vigorous, as befits the subject, is the "Mowers" (1192), in Gallery X., by the same artist. The glare of the midday sun, the barley bleached with heat and drought, the swinging action and energy of the men, particularly of the old hand in front, are capital. The picture, seems, as it were, with harvest, its heat and haste, its sights and sounds and smells; and the spectator is almost ready to hail the advent of the girl entering the field with bread and drink. "Tell him" (57), by C. E. Perugini, two ladies concocting a letter, has beauty and refinement, but is tinted in the colouring and too pinky in the flesh. "Old Neighbours" (63), by C. Green, two old fellows chatting over the low garden wall of a row of suburban cottages with the usual squalid concomitants, is a scene that Dickens might have described, and has suitable character and humour. "Building Houses on the Sand" (61), one of four pictures of excellent promise by Mrs. E. Hume. "A Modern Cinderella" (64), by Mrs. Jopling. "War Time" (89), by Britton Rivière—a very touching picture, in which more of humanity and less of animal interest is paramount than usual. An old shepherd, holding a newspaper that has told him of his son's death in battle, leans against a stone wall fence looking in hopeless grief over the snow-covered wold, while his faithful colt waits, perplexed to know why their master gives no bidding to them and no attention to the sheep. "The Last of the Garrison" (426) is more in the artist's customary vein. A wounded bloodhound lies dead or dying in a Royalist house, amidst the havoc, smoke, and fire from a successful attack of the enemy. The painting is more harsh and streaky than heretofore.

Mr. Boughton's "Bearers of the Burden" (101), in Gallery II., is one of those pictures, so rare nowadays, which not only claim attention by peculiar artistic treatment, but compel reflection by their originality in idea and suggestion. The scene of the admirably-painted landscape is a road across a dreary moor near Haslemere, the time towards evening of a showery autumnal day, with everything looking brown and dismal. Along the thistle-bordered road trudge three weary women, one with a baby at her breast, and two others who may have joined her in compassion, the one carrying a bundle, the other leading a child; by the roadside an old fellow sits breaking stones; about twenty yards in front stalks the brute of a husband, a stalwart navvy, smoking his pipe quite unconcernedly, followed by his bulldog. The ill-treatment of women by certain classes of our population whom our boasted civilisation has never reached, to which the incident points only too leniently, should come home not the less directly because the lesson is read by an American. A certain imaginative sympathy which is so impressive here will also be found in two single figures by Mr. Boughton, "A Path of Roses" (182), a happy country maiden among her flowers with a kitten on her shoulder, telling of home and comfort, and "Grey Days" (194), a young widow resting sadly by the wayside against a stone wall, on which she has placed her bundle, under a sorrowful evening sky. "The Barber's Prodigy" (107), by J. B. Burgess—a very pleasant and very well and nicely painted incident in a Spanish barber's shop: an amiable old priest is admiring with the air of a connoisseur some drawings by the shy little son of the barber, while a Sancho-Panza-like customer, sitting ready-lathered in a chair, looks irate at being ignominiously forgotten. The expressions of the several figures have all Mr. Burgess's finesse and intelligence in telling the story. "At last, Mother!" (113), by D. W. Wynfield, a young lady on her knees, with a letter fallen at her side, clasping her mother. Mr. Wynfield has also a picture (389) of the intrusion of Essex into the bedchamber of Queen Elizabeth before her tirewoman had put on her Majesty's wig. It is significant that, though received graciously, he was ordered under arrest the same day. "Stirring News" (124), by F. D. Hardy, a cottage interior, with an old countryman reading a newspaper to a family group; well lighted, careful, and complete. The same modest excellence will be found in the more elaborate picture of a number of poor needlewomen toiling till dawn at "The Wedding Dress" (1177), in illustration of "The Lady's Dream," by Tom Hood. "The Minnet" (125), by V. Princep, is a marked advance in refinement of execution, with little, if any, loss of the painter's habitual strength. The colouring also is beautiful, though there is too much seeking after the purity to be obtained with flat tints, after the manner of Mr. Leighton. Mr. Princep has fully appreciated the slow, stately movements of the old minutiae de la cour, long banished from our ball-rooms, and his sense of female loveliness is conspicuous in the sweet, pure, and elegant figure of the foremost lady in white satin. Other pictures by the same are "I Believe" (235), a little girl in church about to recite the Credo, delightfully naïve and charming; and a string of rustic girls returning "Home from Gleaning" (302) along a sea-cliff under an effect of harvest moon, which is weaker and less happy, the apparent aim at something like monumental dignity being misplaced. G. Storey's "Caught" (142), a young lady fishing, who has got her line entangled over a garden wall with that of a young gentleman, who evinces every disposition to rise at the bait, is one of those pleasant incidents which the artist never fails to render with genial humour and

quiet harmony in the treatment. "Blenheim" (147), by John Faed, a group of children round an old man with a skull, in illustration of Southey's lines: a little too neat in its finish. "Visitors to the Well" (160), by A. W. Bayes, one of several bright and cheerful combinations of figures and landscape. "Gathering Wood near E'couen" (167), by E. Frère, scarcely up to the mark of former years.

But few figure works of importance remain to be noticed in the great room. N. Chevalier's picture of the "Marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg" (176) was painted and is exhibited by command of the Queen. Her Majesty also sends pictures of one of her collies (274), by C. B. Barber; of the Princess Beatrice (275), by the Hon. H. Graves; of the "Presentation of Colours to the 79th Highlanders" (276), by Sydney Hall, and "The Steamer Panther among Icebergs and Field-ice in Melville Bay, under the light of the midnight sun" (278), by W. Bradford, the American painter. In a large picture (192) Mrs. S. Anderson has made noteworthy progress. The scene is the interior of a convent, where a ruddy-cheeked girl, fresh from the natural life and health of the outer world, produces a sprig of orange-blossom from a lapful of flowers. Two aged nuns pay little heed to the emblem, and proceed with their embroidery or knitting, but a younger sister in the background betrays deep regretful emotion. The richly-embroidered altar-cloths are imitated to perfection. A large female figure mourning over old letters (203), by F. R. Pickersgill, touches a higher note of expression than any recent work. "The Pet Goldfinch" (239), a little lass writing with the bird hopping about the table, by Mdlle. Henriette Browne, can hardly be regarded as a very favourable example of the eminent paintress. "After the Dance" (247), by Rudolf Lehmann, a contadina in her picturesque costume, her hands crossed over a tambourine, reposing with the grace characteristic of the Roman peasant women, evinces the masterly drawing and modelling of the distinguished painter, and is more than usually effective in colour. C. Calthrop, though less ambitious in subject, has turned to good account the breadth of style that he acquired with such extraordinary facility while executing his recent studies at Rome in "Getting Better" (263). It is a cottage interior; dawn is breaking coldly through the narrow casement; but the inmates, and an infant's cradle in front with its patchwork counterpane, is chiefly illuminated by the glow of the fire that has been burning all night, the contrasted effects of the artificial and natural light being admirably managed. A poor young mother is pressing her sick babe closer to her bosom, reassured by signs of recovery, and with a gesture eloquently expressive of maternal love; whilst the father anxiously mixes a beverage for the little sufferer. As always, the artist's colouring is admirable. J. Hayllar deserves the praise of treating a riskily sentimental subject in a natural manner, without obvious affectation or clap-trap. "The Only Daughter" (264) represents the breakfast-room of some country gentleman's house; papa was comfortably settling over his newspaper, mamma had taken up her needlework, when a young lover of the pretty daughter enters, and is now clinging to her hand as she turns from him to affectionately soothe the sadness papa involuntarily betrays at the prospect of separation from his darling.

Entering Gallery IV., we pause before "The Record" (271), by Mrs. M. E. Staples—a couple of sweethearts in old-fashioned costume, the gentleman carving the date of their engagement (just contracted, as we may suppose) in the bark of a beech trunk, while the lady lovingly guides his hand; a pretty incident, exceedingly well painted. The same remark applies to this lady's "He loves me—loves me not?" (53)—a coquettish damsel trifling with a deeply enamoured swain. "St. Cecilia" (284) and "A Bacchante" (1197), two lifesize half-lengths by Miss A. M. Lea, a young American lady as we are informed, and certainly an artist of much promise. The faces are beautiful, while the colour and impasto indicate profitable study of the old Italian masters. "By Hook or Crook, 1745" (327), still another love-making incident under difficulties, by S. Lucas, and a long way ahead of anything we had seen by this artist. A forbidden lover, who has reached the top of a wall by aid of a heap of wood he has piled against it, over which, from the other side, above the top round of a ladder, appears a female head, with which he has entered into urgently-persuasive converse; and a very pretty, lovingly-engaging, yet good and innocent-looking head it is. Ten to one the said head belongs to the heiress of the mansion, the picturesque skyline of which is seen behind the wall. Meanwhile a sturdy henchman of the gentleman, who, however, looks suspiciously like a bribed bailiff or hired footpad, keeps watch and ward on the hither side. Three pictures in this room by Mr. Albert Moore should on no account be overlooked, though of very small dimensions—"A Palm Fan" (353), a girl lying on a couch, her nude figure only partially veiled by her white gauze robe, the fan which has supplied the title fallen at her side; "A Flower Walk" (356), a classically-draped female figure relieved against a wall covered by a flowering fruit-tree; and "Pansies" (357), another girl seated on a couch, figured with a heartsease pattern, or rather with a delicious play of colour which finds its key-note in the natural flower lying in the corner. From these pictures, small as they are, we derive a vastly higher idea of the artist's powers than from the large works which preceded them. This is decorative painting of the rarest and most artistic. The pure classical feeling, the faultless draughtsmanship, modelling, and foreshortening (in the first named); above all, the original and lovely colouring, are deserving of the warmest praise. The exquisite silvery harmony of the greys, the novelty of the hues or of their juxtaposition in the "Palm Fan"; the equally felicitous arrangement of partially negative hues in "Pansies," with the sparing piquant addition of positive colour sprinkled with an unerring colourist instinct such as could not be surpassed in the best Japanese art, yield us purer aesthetic pleasure than anything of the same or similar aim in the exhibition; indeed, there is nothing that can be compared to them.

In Gallery V. we must be content to mention a little hunting-piece (379) by W. H. Hopkins; "The Secret Passage" (384), by A. Cooper; "Misery and Joy Before an Altar to the unknown God: Days of Ancient Athens" (387), by W. V. Herbert, a suggestive conception; another hunting-subject, "Handing the Brush" (385), by Eyre Crowe, which, on account of its comparative freedom from hardness, we prefer to the artist's more elaborate efforts—viz., the oddly-chosen subject, "A Sheep-shearing Match" (202), and "The French Savants in Egypt, 1798" (381), where we see "Messieurs les Savants" and the donkeys in the middle of a large square formed by the French infantry to resist the Mamelukes. Our acknowledgment is due, however, to the conscientious research and the careful thoroughness with which everything is here realised; while climatic influences may to some extent justify the hardness of a part of which we have complained. "Fugitives from Constantinople, 1453" (386), by H. Walker, is a gorgeous piece of colouring. A Greek and his son sit Italy and pension on a bench against a wall, the old man of St. Mark, Venice, while the neighbouring piazza is thronged by the spectators of a triumphant procession. The colouring of the Gothic sculpture and the coloured marbles seem to us too strong and opalescent. "On the Ponte della

Paglia: Going to the Council" (405) introduces once more a couple of Venetian councillors in their scarlet or crimson robes: one makes a significant gesture to the other as they pass a mediæval bas-relief, apparently of Bacchus. This is still more vivid in effect and splendid in colour; indeed, the red robes have the intensity of stained glass without the mitigating greys of wear or atmospheric influence. "Old Gentility" (399), by H. Goodwin. After our engraving and description last week we need not refer to the historical event, an episode of which is depicted by F. W. W. Topham in "The Convent of San Francesco during the Sacking of the City of Assisi by the Perugians, 1442" (403). It will suffice to say that the picture marks a great stride, and fairly places the young artist in the front rank of our rising painters. The fervid chivalrous expression of the stooping knight, and the imploring upturned face of the beautiful lady as she looks up to him for protection, are finely conceived; and the colouring has an original charm, referable chiefly to the use of blue and grey. Similar artistic qualities are displayed, together with a telling effect of sunlight, in the picture of the busy scene from contemporary life about the steps of the church at Perugia on "Market Day" (851).

"Domestic Troubles" (408), by J. Burr, is a new version, or the finished picture after a study exhibited previously, of the urchin who cut open the family bellows to find out where the wind came from. The old fellow mending the bellows, the culprit who has suffered in the cause of experimental science, the strapping young mother (no pun intended), the old woman blowing the fire, the young child, whose curiosity in the bellows is also great, are full of humour, and there are very clever points in the painting. "Sunday Afternoon" (430), by R. Collinson, an old dame reading her bible, with a brilliant effect through the opened cottage door. W. J. Hennessy, the American painter, sends his best work, so far as we are aware, in "The Votive Offering" (431)—the summit of a sea-cliff, with, among other figures, one of the "simple and devout" Norman sailors bearing a model of his ship as an offering to Notre Dame des Flots, his aged mother accompanying him to join in prayers for a prosperous voyage or thanks for dangers past—natural and true as it is touching; the execution refined and harmonious. "Winter" (444), by H. R. Robertson; "Detected" (445), by J. A. Fitzgerald; "Steady, Brother, Steady!" (450), a humorous picture of two monks fishing, by W. D. Sadler—similar in its leading idea to the "Steady, Boy, Steady!" of Mr. E. Nichol.

The Yorkshire Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures was opened at Leeds on Thursday by the Duke of Edinburgh.

A deputation from Nottingham has waited upon the Duke of Richmond soliciting the aid of the Government in the establishment of a museum in that town.

We understand that Mr. Staepoole has accepted a commission to engrave Miss Thompson's "Quatre Bras," to form a companion to the "Roll-Call" of last year.

Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefèvre are publishing a fine engraving, by W. H. Simmons, of the picture "Steady, Johnnie, Steady!" by Erskine Nicol, A.R.A., which was in the Royal Academy's exhibition, 1873.

The second exhibition held in connection with the Enfield Literary Society was opened on Tuesday at the Itiding House, Enfield-court, the use of which building had been granted for the purpose by Colonel Somerset.

A gallery has been secured, for three months, at 294, Regent-street, nearly opposite the Polytechnic, for the exhibition of oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, and sketches illustrating the incomparable woodland, moorland, hamlet, and other scenery of the New Forest.

The late Mr. W. Leaf's collection of water-colour drawings, pictures, and statuary have been sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in 538 lots, for £32,357. "Baith Faither and Mither," by F. Faed, R.A., sold for £1732 10s.; and "The Courtyard of the House of the Coptic Patriarch, Cairo," by J. F. Lewis, R.A., for £1942 10s.

Last Saturday evening the Duke of Edinburgh presided over a distinguished company which assembled at dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, in aid of the Artists' Orphan Fund. Sir Henry James, M.P., Mr. Horsley, R.A., Mr. Leighton, R.A., Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Pope Hennessy, Mr. Prinsep, and Mr. George Goodwin were among the speakers. The honorary secretary read the following list of subscriptions:—The Royal Academy of Arts, £500; A Friend to the Fund, £500; the Royal Scottish Academy, £100; the Committee of the Dudley Gallery Exhibition, £52 10s.; the Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts, £20; the Artists' Society, London, £10 10s.; the Dublin Sketching Club, £25; the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts, £10 10s.; J. E. Millais, R.A., £100; Frederick Leighton, R.A., £100; Richard Ansdell, R.A., £100; David Brandon, F.S.A., £100; P. C. Hardwick, £100; J. C. Hook, R.A., £50; J. C. Horsley, R.A., £52 10s.; John Murray, £52 10s.; Sir John Kelk, Bart., £100; Messrs. Lucas Brothers, £100, &c.; the total subscriptions being £6634.

The writ for Brecknockshire was received on Tuesday, and the nomination has been fixed for to-day (Saturday).

The estate of Oban has been bought from Mr. William Mackay, of Rona, by Mr. A. MacDougall, of St. Orobha and Battlefields, for £35,000.

Several experiments were carried on at Romsey, near Southampton, last Saturday, with the comprehensive system of collapsing life-boats invented and patented by the Rev. E. L. Berthon, M.A., Vicar of Romsey.

A review was held at Aldershot on Monday afternoon. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., was in command, and the number of troops on the ground was about 7600 officers and men, 1900 horses, and 42 guns.

The East Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture, on Tuesday, by the casting vote of Lord Wayney, approved the permissive character of the Agricultural Holdings Bill. The Chamber was, however, of opinion that the measure failed to provide sufficient security for capital invested by tenants, either in buildings or in the soil.

The United Presbyterian Synod, sitting in Edinburgh, agreed on Tuesday to lengthen the session of its Theological Hall from seven weeks to five months each year, and to fix the course at three years instead of five. A discussion took place in the evening on a proposal for union between the English congregations of the Synod and those of the Synod of the English Presbyterian Church, which terminated in the proposal being agreed to by a large majority.

Mr. Disraeli received on Monday a deputation of literary ladies and gentlemen, who waited upon him to present a memorial in favour of the various amendments of the law of copyright. Several well-known men of letters having addressed the Premier, the right honourable gentleman, in reply, said that the Government had already undertaken to consider the question of international copyright, and that, as regards copyright at home, he would endeavour to take such a course as would remedy the grievances complained of.

CRYSTAL PALACE MULE AND DONKEY SHOW.

The extensive employment of large heavy mules for agricultural work and draught purposes in the South of France, where they realise much higher prices than the best cart horses, has determined some of our more enterprising agriculturists to give them a fair trial in this country. A considerable number of Poitou mules have been imported, and, having passed into various hands, have been tested at different kinds of work, and their position as agricultural stock has been so far established that classes for their exhibition are now established at the leading shows of the kingdom—as that of the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Bath and West of England Society; besides which a distinct show of mules and donkeys is now annually held at the Crystal Palace.

At the exhibition of last week the first prize for heavy draught mules of fourteen hands high and upwards was awarded to a gigantic grey mare imported from Poitou by Mr. C. L. Sutherland, of Coombe, Croydon. She is seventeen hands high, and was shown in good working condition, being taken off heavy farm work and timber hauling. The same exhibitor was also successful in the following class for mules over fourteen hands, adapted for lighter work, with a brown mare, certainly the most handsome animal in the show; and other prizes were taken by Mr. C. Hoare.

The advantage claimed for mules over horses is, that they perform a very much greater amount of work, are far less expensive to keep, and are much hardier in constitution. The employment of mules for military purposes in actual warfare, their general use in several of the American States, and in the South of Europe, seem to indicate that the prejudice against them in this country is unfounded. The large mules hitherto seen in England are generally descended from the light-limbed Spanish donkey. But the draught animals we are now writing about claim as progenitors the heavy, massive-limbed Poitou donkey and the cart mares of that district.

These Poitou donkeys were fairly represented at the Palace show. A young male, recently purchased to be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, took an equal first prize, having as its fellow prize-taker a splendid Spanish ass, belonging to Sir H. W. Peck; and a good Poitou anesse, with a foal at foot, was also a winner in her special class. These shaggy beasts, with huge heads and limbs, are in striking contrast to our English donkeys, and, though unquestionably the reverse of beautiful in themselves, are valued very highly in the mule-breeding districts in the South of France, where £200 is a common price for a good Baudet.

The show at the Crystal Palace was not confined to animals the property of wealthy agriculturists; but, with a view to improve the common English donkey, three classes were established, and many most creditable costermongers' animals received the rewards due to their merit and to the exceedingly good condition in which they were shown.

There was also a class for small English mules; and, if any proof were wanting of the endurance of these animals, it would be afforded by the fact that one of the prize-winners performed a journey of 230 miles in two days, doing the last ten miles in one hour, without the slightest symptoms of distress.

Our Illustrations represent Mr. Sutherland's large grey Poitou mule and his brown mule, also from Poitou, though of a lighter type; Sir H. W. Peck's splendid Spanish donkey, and a Poitou donkey from the mule-rearing districts. In addition to these, two or three fine donkeys of other classes are introduced, which occupy the middle of the page; and the trotting performances of two London costermongers' donkeys are shown in the groups below.

Miss Mercedes Goni, daughter of Admiral Goni, christened the new ironclad war-ship Valparaiso, built for the Chilean navy, which on Saturday was launched in the Humber from Earle's shipbuilding yard at Hull.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Board of Works it was stated that the will of the late Mr. Mitchell, M.P., for Bridport, by which a considerable sum of money had been left to the board, was to be contested by the next of kin. The parks and open spaces committee brought up a report on the application of Mr. Albert Grant to be allowed to provide a military band to play in Leicester-square-gardens from three to five on each Saturday afternoon during the summer months, and the recommendation that it be granted as an experiment for one month was adopted by the board.

The republication of some of Mr. George Cruikshank's humorous designs, which were so highly esteemed and enjoyed by a past generation, continues to appear, under the personal superintendence of the veteran artist, with as great likelihood of public acceptance as his works have always commanded. We lately noticed the "Illustrations of Time," issued by Mr. A. Arnold, 86, Fleet-street, from whom may also be procured the series of "Phrenological Illustrations," the "Fairy Library," the "Bottle," and the illustrations, both etchings and wood-engravings, that belonged to the "Omibus" and the "Table-Book" of a former period. The first of four parts of Mr. Cruikshank's "Scraps and Sketches," originally published in 1828, has now made its appearance. It presents, like the "Illustrations of Time," an example of his peculiar talent for playing jocular and grotesque variations, as it were, upon one idea, or even upon one word, by turning it many different ways successively, and exhausting the possibilities of queer incidents and situations that might arise in connection with it. The wearing of a wooden leg, for instance, is treated as a theme capable of various practical drolleries, which all seem to turn upon the idea that to a man under peculiar circumstances, of one sort or another, it might prove rather an advantage to wear a wooden leg. Among the fancied adventures in this case, we see that of a trespasser unwarily caught by the sharp saw-teeth of a spring trap; another man falling in the road, and having a cart wheel pass over the same artificial limb; and a third, when attacked by a dog, permitting the animal to vent its rage in a bite at this painless substitute for the leg of flesh and bone. One jolly fellow, sitting by the fireside, thrusts his wooden leg into the embers, to help boil his kettle; another makes it serviceable for a floating trip at sea, like Captain Boyton's; but the best joke is where the lodger at an inn, having gone to bed, and not having removed his wooden leg, is awakened by the servant pulling it away from him, as it sticks out from under the bedclothes, and is mistaken for the handle of the warming-pan. The fashion of enormous bonnets, which prevailed forty-seven years ago; the plethoric ease and happy ignorance of pampered menials in a great house, asking "What is taxes, Thomas?" and replying, "I'm sure I don't know;" and the front view of a famous gambling club-house, in St. James's-street, admired as a "London hell" by some rustic visitor; these subjects must still be in the remembrance of middle-aged people. Still, there are the pleasant jests of Mr. Cruikshank, at that period, in the "Newgate Calendar," such as the little boy who, in a thunder-storm, upon the art of seeking vagrants, and in the "Purse of Letters," where several leading members of the alphabet, in bodily and personal form, are chased over hill and dale.



MULE AND DONKEY SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



THE BESSEMER SALOON-SHIP RUNNING FOUL OF CALAIS PIER.

THE BESSEMER SALOON STEAMER.

The new steam-ship with the suspended saloon, invented by Mr. H. Bessemer to prevent sea-sickness to passengers across the Channel, made the trip from Dover to Calais, on Saturday last, with above 200 passengers on board. She started from the Admiralty Pier soon after eleven o'clock, under the command of Captain Pittock. There was some mist and rain at that hour, but it soon cleared off, and the sea was very smooth. The wind, too, was favourable, so that there was really no opportunity for proving the reputed peculiar advantages of this vessel. The hydraulic-power apparatus designed to keep the swinging saloon in a horizontal position was not used at all, and the saloon remained fixed in the hull of the ship. But as to the spaciousness and convenience of all the accommodation for passengers, those on board, who came by special invitation, were fully satisfied. The run over to Calais was performed in just an hour and a half. Unfortunately, as the vessel was entering Calais harbour, she ran against one of the wooden piers, and did it much damage, but was herself little the worse. The Illustration of this accident is from a sketch by our Special Artist on board. The following is Admiral Spencer Robinson's account of it:—

"Calais harbour is formed by two projecting piers, whose distance apart is 50 ft. less than the length of the Bessemer. On the left of the spectator, looking inshore, is the pier alongside which the Bessemer has to find her berth, between 500 and 600 yards from the pierhead. As both these piers are, for a considerable distance from their extremities, constructed of open-work resting upon piles, the tide passes through the openings freely, and at the time of the Bessemer's approach was running strongly from the right-hand pier to the left. The ship approached the entrance, according to custom, obliquely, keeping as close to the right-hand pier as possible (the tide setting strongly to the left), put her helm a-port as soon as the pier-head was passed, and turned quickly and perfectly into the fair way between the piers. It seemed as if a ship which had made so sharp a turn so satisfactorily would not have found it difficult to keep in the fair way, or as much on either side of it as those in charge of her should think desirable; but, whether the ship's helm was not put over to starboard soon enough, or from some other cause, the ship's head never paused in turning towards the right-hand pier, and, as far as I could see, though the rate of turning slackened before the collision, which occurred about 250 yards from the pier-head on the right, the turning movement to the left—that is, away from the pier—had not begun when the accident happened. The bow and foremost sponsoning struck the pier obliquely, destroyed many feet of remarkably rotten wood, and as soon as the ship was clear of the wreck she steamed slowly over to her berth on the opposite side unharmed. I have no doubt that the tide, which I have described as setting strongly from the right-hand pier to the left, operated with very unequal strength at the outer end (or stern of the ship) from what it did at the inner end or bow of the ship, and would naturally render the steering of any ship so placed a matter of considerable difficulty. No ship will steer unless she has way on her, and way enough to counteract the accidental movement of the water across the line of her path. Whether the ship had sufficient way, or whether the helm was put over to starboard at the right moment, I cannot say; I was not in a position to see or know what passed with reference to these points. I ought to have mentioned earlier that the wind, moderate in strength, was blowing obliquely from the right-hand pier

to the left, and was acting therefore, so far as it had any effect, to turn the outer end or stern of the ship towards the left-hand pier. I have not sufficient local knowledge for my opinion to be absolutely conclusive; but, notwithstanding what has happened, it is my conviction that whenever there is water enough the Bessemer can be taken into Calais Harbour without an accident."

THE BUFFS AT CALCUTTA.

An interesting ceremony took place on March 17 in Fort William, Calcutta, in presence of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Richard Temple, with a brilliant staff and numerous friends. The first battalion of the Buffs was drawn up in line in review order on their private parade-ground, facing the Dalhousie Barrack. After inspecting the ranks, saluting, trooping the colours, and marching past, the battalion formed square, while Lord Napier gave away the prizes for shooting and athletics won during the year. This act was doubly interesting from the battalion having won the Magdala cup and gold watch presented by the Commander-in-Chief. They had gained the prize after an exciting and desperate contest, no less than 3700 men having competed for the much-coveted honour. The Northbrook vase, presented to the battalion by the Viceroy in commemoration of the 302nd anniversary of the regiment, had also been won for the first time. His Lordship made a speech, to which Major Morley replied. The Colonel and officers then invited Lord Napier, Sir Richard Temple, and their friends to the mess-room, to see their numerous and handsome trophies. Those particularly admired were the Magdala cup, the Northbrook vase, the Albuera group, the Punjaub, the Crimean, and the China cups. The Magdala cup, shown in our Illustration, is of silver-gilt. It stands 24 in. high, and is surmounted by a silver elephant carrying a mountain howitzer. On each side are views of Abyssinia in relief in dull silver, which are remarkably truthful. On the base are two silver-gilt howitzers and a pile of shot. The whole rests on an ebony stand bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief in India, for competition in shooting by the British regiments under his Excellency's immediate command, and won by the first battalion of the Buffs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot Cox, March, 1875." The names of the winning team complete this inscription on the Magdala cup. The Albuera group is very fine. It represents the rescue of the colours of the regiment by Lieutenant Latham at the battle of Albuera, after the ensign and sergeants protecting it had fallen. Lieutenant Latham, having lost an arm in its defence, is seen still struggling for possession of the colour with a Polish lancer, who is on the point of cutting him down. His demand for its surrender called forth Lieutenant Latham's dignified and glorious reply, "I'll surrender it only with my life." The fallen ensign is admirably portrayed, the expression of death being depicted in his face and limbs. This spirited equestrian group stands on a base of rectangular shape, composed entirely of silver. It supports at the four corners two of the regimental badges, the dragon and the white horse of Kent, alternately. On the front panel is an alto-relievo, in oxidised silver, of the battle of Albuera, representing Lieutenant Latham rescuing the colours, with the motto underneath, "I'll surrender only with my life." This piece of plate is 38 in. high; the base is 26 in. long and 19 in. wide.



THE MAGDALA CUP, WON BY THE 3RD BUFFS AT CALCUTTA.

THEATRES.

STRAND:

This little theatre, under its present active management, merits first mention for the production of a sterling, though brief, comedy, by Mr. H. J. Byron. The title is sufficiently popular, and its treatment as appropriately elegant as its theme is lovely—"Weak Woman." The weakness of woman is shown in her inability to manage property, the difficulties of which are not surmountable by two fair cousins, but yield at once to the stern influence of a male relative, the nephew of Uncle Richard, who has made an eccentric will. The ladies, Helen (Miss Ada Swanborough) and Lilian (Miss Marion Terry), both enjoy the estate; but who is the heiress may not be discovered until both be married. The nephew is named Fred Fanshawe (Mr. W. H. Vernon), who had been discarded by his uncle and living in Mexico. On his return he finds his cousins besieged by lovers and needing a steward, the duties of which office he undertakes. He soon relieves their affairs from embarrassment, and brings the tenants to book. Accordingly, the rents are got in, and the ladies become comparatively rich. Previous to his departure, Lilian had been his favourite; but Lilian had now become attached to a gentleman farmer, while Helen commands only the divided attention of a pair of eccentric suitors. She forms an affection for Fred accordingly, but fears that his boyish love for Lilian must be fatal to her influence. In this she errs, and her error has almost wrecked her happiness. Fred, while in a dependent position, is too honourable to propose for Helen, though he loves her, but suddenly alters his behaviour, and confesses his love. Helen is surprised and indignant, for she attributes the change to the supposition that he has discovered that she is the heiress to the property. But the fact is far otherwise. He has been put in possession, by a mutual friend, of a second will of his offended uncle, making him sole heir; and he resolves at once that Helen shall share his good fortune. In due time Helen becomes aware of the real state of the case, and secures her own happiness by accepting him as her husband. There is a kind of underplot. A Captain Ginger, of the Bungleshire Buffs (Mr. E. Terry), and one Septimus Tootal (Mr. Harry Cox), who relies on his good looks and good manners, are among the suitors for the young ladies; and the former gradually yields to the seduction of a corpulent and middle-aged dame, Mrs. Gunn (Miss Lavis), with whom he is fain to be content. These parts are all exaggerations, but amusing. They take up, probably, too large a portion of the canvas; but they serve to divert attention when the main plot needs relief or fails in interest. In its style this is one of the most delightful of Mr. Byron's dramas, and contains sentences which are as brilliant for their wit as creditable for their honest purpose. Mr. Byron is to be congratulated on his success.

ADELPHI.

A new piece, for the Vokes family, has been written by Mr. E. Blanchard, which resembles in its plan and treatment "The Belles of the Kitchen," at which pantomime audiences have so frequently laughed. The new drama is entitled "A Bunch of Berries," and its scene is laid in Hollybush Hall, whose owner and his sister are from home. The hall is left in possession of the son, his niece, and some family visitors, who resolve on rehearsing an amateur pantomime in the drawing-room. This production is called "Harlequin Prince Pantomime; or, the Dark Demon of the Dismal Swamp." A transformation scene is painted by one of the party, rejoicing in the name of "The Region of Perpetual Bliss." The opening is contrived in true artistic style, and the development of the subject follows the usual course of stage representation; but the experiments adopted to suggest the scenery are often very odd, and productive of obstreperous merriment. The imagination of the audience is called upon to a pretty extensive exercise of the faculty, to make out the detail, but the marvel is effected in spite of difficulties. The comic business, too, is represented, with the Clown, Pantaloons, Harlequin, and Columbine; and the amount of fun got out of simple materials must be witnessed to be properly understood. All the points are made in the happiest style, and with the greatest success.

DRURY LANE.

Signor Salvini has appeared in a new part, and, to English spectators, a new play, named "The Gladiator." Originally written in French by M. Soumet, it has been elegantly translated into Italian. The action is dated about the year 300 A.D., when as yet a contest was raging between Christianity and Paganism. The name of the gladiator is Niger, who is brought into antagonism with the Empress Faustina, who, inspired by the soothsayers, seeks to obtain offspring by the slaughter of a woman and the bereavement of her child. The wife of Niger becomes the victim of this terrible plot, but the child lives—foredoomed, indeed, to do so until the child of Faustina dies. Thus the destiny of one hangs on that of the other. The play opens with a soliloquy by an old priest, named Origene, whose dwelling is in the Catacombs. Neodemia, a slave, is betrothed to Flavian, a patrician, much to the disgust of Faustina, who is herself in love with Flavian. Obvious complications arise out of these relations between the parties. The Empress seeks to engage Niger to slay the girl, which office, however, he declines, and the marriage between the Christian slave and the Roman aristocrat is celebrated. Neodemia, nevertheless, ruins all by her fanaticism—extinguishing the altar in the temple, and exposing herself to persecution. She is condemned to perish in the arena, and the people are assembled in the amphitheatre to behold her execution. The gladiator is appointed to perform the dreadful task. But he is stayed in its accomplishment by the discovery that she is his daughter. He begs her life from the assembly, but in vain. Faustina, however, moved by a wish to evade the doom which links the death of her own child with that of the agonised Gladiator, gains a respite. In this act Salvini was remarkably great, and realised the situation with a power not to be excelled. The last act shows us Neodemia in prison; the Empress is also there, and Niger ultimately forces his way into their presence. The mob surround the walls and insist on the sacrifice of the maiden. To save her from suffering indignity, the Gladiator invokes the memory of Virginius, and stabs his daughter. Throughout this scene Salvini's acting is exceedingly grand, and that of Neodemia and the Empress is also most forcible. Signora Barracani, as Neodemia, and Signora Giovagnoli, as Faustina, exerted themselves to the utmost, and almost equalled the master himself, sharing justly in the honours of the sublime catastrophe. The scenery and costume were worthy of the tragedy and its exponents.

THE FRENCH PLAYS.

"La Boule," M. Pitron's last venture at the Opéra Comique, rivals "Les Trente Millions de Gladiator" in mirth-moving power. The most recent success of MM. Meilhac and Halévy at the Palais Royal, "La Boule"—a hot-water vessel for warming the bed—affords ample scope for the humorous acting of M. James as Paturel, M. Schaub as La Musaudière, M. Lecourt as Modeste, Mdlle. Wilhem as Mariette, Madame Fabert as the concierge of the Folies Amoureuses, and Mdlle. Desirée as the pert, if pretty, Madame Paturel, whose domestic quarrels, à propos of "La Boule," lead to the most laughter-raising trial for divorce ever witnessed. As Judge Camusot in this gro-

tesque trial, M. Perrier is delightfully droll, and he most naturally carries out the whimsical notion of a Judge continually falling into a reverie as to the issue of an interesting home event anticipated by him.

Whilst the Opéra Comique is thus given up to a Palais Royal piece of the broadest type, French Comic Opera proper will, curiously enough, be performed for a brief season at the Gaiety, beginning this (Saturday) evening with Halévy's "Mousquetaires de la Reine."

HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS.

Sanger's Royal Amphitheatre is now the place of Mr. Hamilton's "Tour Round the World in Two Hours." The costliness and variety of the pictures presented ought to ensure for them a long popularity. These, too, are varied by artistic impersonations, songs, and dances performed by competent professors, who fill up the pauses of the panoramic action with the very striking results of their special talents, producing frequently admiration as well as merriment. We can but indicate the course of Mr. Hamilton's voyagings, the description of which would require a good-sized volume. We start from Charing-cross, proceed by the Thames Embankment and New Westminster Palace, the Abbey, the bridge, and other monuments of human talent and industry, until we arrive at Dover, where we cross the Channel for France. We then visit Calais and Paris and a variety of places in the latter, but soon find ourselves at Seville in the midst of a bullfight, and are shortly after present at the great earthquake at Lisbon. Switzerland, with its lakes and alps, commences the second route, which takes us then to Italy, the Lake of Como, Milan, Rome, and Naples. The next route assists us on our return homeward to visit in succession London, Edinburgh and Loch Eracht, North Wales and Egos Nedyn, or the Fairies' Glen. We next ascend Snowdon and the Eagle's Nest, visit the Lakes of Killarney, and finish at New York. The fourth route transports us to Constantinople, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Baden-Baden, Heidelberg Castle, the Lurley-berg, St. Goar on the Rhine, and Rotterdam. At length we arrive at London Bridge, after a voyage of 20,000 miles. The panorama, in all its parts, is magnificently painted, and testifies to the expenditure of a large capital in its production. Mr. Hamilton is well known for his admirable exhibitions at the Agricultural Hall, and the public will doubtless patronise this most gorgeous of his works.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CLASSIFICATION OF FOSSIL FLYING ANIMALS.

Professor H. G. Seeley began his fifth and concluding lecture, on Thursday week, by observing that the various classifications of animals are more expressive of the mental characteristics of those who make them than they are of the harmony which exists between the animals included in the several groups and the several organs comprised in every organism. No classification at present in use is so broad in its principles as to settle definitely the systematic position of the pterodactyles. There is at present some tendency towards an embryological basis for classification; but it is disputed whether an animal inherits any structure at all when the order in which its parts appear in the embryo is not the order of their importance to the animal. During the last fifteen or twenty years morphology, or the comparison of animal form, has been suggested as a basis for classification; but, the Professor argued, however valuable this principle may become when an exhaustive comparison has been made of every organ in all animals, at present it is necessarily so roughly used that it has no basis for estimating the relative importance of the parts or organs on which it relies. Another school, dating back about thirty or forty years, depends mainly on the complexity of the parts of an animal as ground for classification. The value of these views must result from the complexity of structure, form of parts, and order of appearance, being different phases of expression for a common principle governing the organism in all its details. According to Professor Seeley, this principle is the dependence of structure upon function, so that the form of organised matter depends upon the energy directed to it and diffused from it; and this principle, he argued, accounts for the various shapes and structural modifications of animals. A classification governed by this principle must give reliable results, because grade of organisation becomes an expression of physical force; and the means by which the energy is stored up are the measures of its character. The Professor then, by the help of diagrams of portions of the skeleton through which the energy of the organism was manifested, pointed out the coincidence of grade of organisation in the fore limb and hind limb of pterodactyles and birds. The two groups were shown more nearly to coincide in plan than any two ordinal groups among mammals or reptiles; while the pterodactyles conform to Von Baer's embryological definition of a bird, in having wings and lungs, with air-cells; to Professor Huxley's morphological definition, in having the tarsus anchored to the tibia; and to Professor Owen's cumulative definition, in having the avian brain and avian lung associated with a skeleton in the main avian. Finally, Professor Seeley said that he had endeavoured in these lectures to explain how principles may be used in unfolding the true nature of an obscure animal type, so as to lead to conclusions more reliable than those obtained by other methods of research.

VELOCITY OF LIGHT.

Professor Cornu, of the Polytechnic School, Paris, at the evening meeting, Friday, May 7, exhibited and explained the deeply-interesting experiments by which he has recently obtained new direct determinations of the velocity of light. He began his discourse (in French) with an historical sketch, in which, after stating that the ancient philosophers, before Galileo, believed the propagation of light to be instantaneous, he described the way in which Roemer, by his observations and calculations of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, in 1675, concluded that light requires about eight minutes to come from the sun to the earth. He then noticed and illustrated Bradley's discovery of the aberration of light (through his observation of the deflection of a star in Draco), which was ascribed to the composition of the velocity of light with the velocity of the elliptic motion of the earth. From these observations and from the approximate knowledge of the distance of the sun from the earth, the velocity of light was calculated to be about 200,000 miles in a second or a million times the velocity of sound. Professor Cornu then illustrated the way in which Fizeau (in 1849) gave the first direct determination of the velocity of light by the toothed-wheel system. In this method a beam of light passes through the interval between two teeth of a rotative toothed wheel; the beam is reflected on a mirror fixed some miles distant, comes back exactly on the same line, and passes again through the same interval as before. The wheel revolves with sufficient rapidity to turn a small angle during the time necessary for the beam of light to go and return. The angular velocity is so regulated that the solid part of the wheel is substituted for the hollow during this time; then, on returning, the beam is obstructed by the wheel. By means of telescopes and apparatus constructed to produce the exact reflexion of the beam, and by precise calculations for a distance of five and a half English miles, Fizeau not

only established the duration of the propagation of light, but also measured its velocity, without the intervention of astronomical phenomena. The number he found agreed sufficiently with the astronomical result to give confidence in the method. Professor Cornu then described and illustrated his own researches, based upon improvements upon the toothed-wheel method, including the introduction of electrical apparatus to register the continuous increase in the motion of the wheel. The results of his first experiments between Paris and Mont Valérien (about six miles and a half), in 1872, gave the velocity of light as 298,000 kilometres per second (the kilometre being equal to 1093.6331 English yards). The probable error was said not to rise to 1 per cent. The average result of 508 pairs of observations, in 1874, between Paris and Monthéry (about 14½ English miles), gave the velocity as 300,400 kilometres in a second of mean time the probable error not exceeding one-thousandth. The Professor next described and exhibited the adaptation of the revolving mirror to the direct measurement of the velocity of light, based upon the method employed by Sir Charles Wheatstone in his researches on the velocity of electricity (1834), and used by Arago, Foucault, Fizeau, and Bréguet. In 1865 Foucault, having improved this method, determined the velocity of light to be 298,000 kilometres a second. In concluding, Professor Cornu commented on the great importance of the direct determination of the velocity of light in the study of physics and astronomy. Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

A CHAPTER OF UNIVERSITY HISTORY.

The Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, in his discourse on Saturday last, after commenting on the one-sided view of University life given by popular novelists, stated that, although Oxford has existed as a learned literary society above seven hundred years, yet it has not produced a single writer who has given a faithful account of its life, studies, and teaching. Antony Wood, compiler of the "Athene Oxoniensis" and the history, kept a diary, but very fitful in its entries, and those mostly personal; and yet during his lifetime (1632-95) the University played a most prominent part. During the civil war Oxford was the seat of government, and Wood saw Bechmann's lines of defence which converted the city into a strong fortress. All the students became soldiers, and the college property was absorbed by the war. When the King fled to the Scots and the Roundheads entered they showed great moderation, and permitted no reprisals for the excesses of Prince Rupert's troopers. The deserted colleges became nurseries for the Presbyterian teachers; and the visitors appointed by Parliament in 1647, after giving sufficient time, deprived of their places all who refused subscription to the Covenant. The election of Oliver Cromwell to the chancellorship in 1650 was a fortunate event, and the University enjoyed ten years' peace. Wood describes the joyful nomination of Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, to the same office in 1661, and the visit of Charles II. and his brilliant and dissolute Court, with its injurious consequences to learning. In 1668 he saw mass celebrated in University College and Christ Church with a Romanist dean. After recounting the principal facts of the Magdalen case in 1687, so eloquently described by Macaulay, when James II. expelled the Fellows for refusing to elect his nominee, and made a Romanist their president, the lecturer commented on the error of the popular notion that the issue tried was either that of the dispensing power or that of the High Commission. The plea of the Fellows was, as against Farmer, his objectionable character; as against Parker, the fact that they had already elected Hough; as against the dispensation, that they had taken an oath in their statutes not to accept any dispensations. On every point they declined to make common cause with the constitutional party. They were members of a Church and University committed for three centuries to the high doctrines of prerogative and Divine right. Nevertheless, the triumph of civil liberty over arbitrary power in 1688 was greatly indebted to their passive resistance. As an instance of subservience, the lecturer read, in conclusion, a letter from Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, expressing his readiness to find cause for expelling John Locke from his studentship, as the Court desired.

CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITION.

Professor J. H. Gladstone, in his second lecture on Chemical Force, given on Tuesday last, illustrated the phenomena of chemical decomposition. Having shown that when two bodies combine together chemically they form an entirely new substance, with properties different from those of its original constituents, he said that, if such a compound body be resolved into its components, these must necessarily differ from the compound itself and from one another. He then exhibited various modes of effecting this decomposition, beginning with mechanical force. Thus, he decomposed iodide of nitrogen by the touch of a feather, and nitro-glycerine by a smart blow, in both cases producing a loud explosion. He then exhibited the decomposing power of light upon the salts of silver, and explained its application in photography. The way in which the electric current tears asunder the elementary parts of a compound was strikingly shown in the decomposition of sulphate of soda into an acid and an alkali, and of water into the gases oxygen and hydrogen. Decomposition by heat was illustrated by the repetition of Priestley's classic experiment, the production of oxygen gas and globules of mercury by heating the red oxide of that metal. This was followed by several interesting examples of the change effected by the superior chemical power of some third body which displaces one of the components. Thus, the gas chlorine mixed with iodide of potassium set free the iodine in purple fumes, forming chloride of potash; and the same gas, mixed with ordinary coal gas, set free the carbon in black fumes, and formed hydrochloric acid. Many of our chemical manufactures depend upon the important fact that on mixing two compound bodies their constituents interchange, producing double decomposition and recombination; and the present beautiful varieties of vegetation are entirely due to the transformations of carbonic acid. In conclusion, the Professor said that by carrying decomposition to its farthest limits we arrive at the elements, now reckoned at sixty-three; while, by suitable changes of combination, we can build up new substances or imitate some of the products of nature, as in the recent artificial formation of alizarine (the colouring matter of madder) and vanilla, specimens of which were exhibited.

Mr. James Baillie-Hamilton will, on Friday next, May 21, describe and exhibit the application of Wind to Stringed Instruments.

A conversazione of the West London Branch of the Women's Education Union took place in the National Schools, Hanwell, yesterday week; the business of the conversazione being the distribution of the certificates and prizes gained by boys and girls in the Cambridge Local Examination (December, 1874) at the centre lately established by the Women's Education Union at Ealing. A paper was read on the Supernatural Element in Shakespeare, by Miss E. Coleridge; and M. Rahn, from Paris, explained his method of teaching musical composition in class.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR SANDFORD GRAHAM, BART.

Sir Sandford Graham, Bart., of Kirkstall, Yorkshire, died at Usk on the 2nd inst. He was born Feb. 21, 1821, the eldest son of Sir Sandford Graham, second Baronet, F.S.A., by Caroline, his wife, third daughter of the late John Haughton Langston, Esq., of Sarsden House, in the county of Oxford, and succeeded his father in 1852. Sir Sandford, who was educated at Eton, was formerly a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. He married, Feb. 4, 1847, Lady Eleanor Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of Henry, second Marquis of Anglesey, and sister to the present Marquis, which lady died, without issue, Nov. 17, 1848.

The title, consequently, devolves on the late Baronet's next brother, now Colonel Sir Lumley Graham, Bart., late 18th Foot, who was born in 1828, and married, Jan. 1, 1856, Augusta, eldest daughter of John Raymond Barker, Esq., of Fairford Park, Gloucestershire.

THE REV. JOHN W. KING.

The Rev. John William King, B.D., of the Hall, Ashby-de-la-Launde, in the county of Leicester, late Vicar of Ashby and Rector of Bassingham, died, on the 9th inst., in his eighty-second year. The rev. gentleman, an enthusiastic sportsman and a most successful breeder of racehorses, was known on the turf, since 1861, as "Mr. Launde." He was the last surviving son of the late Colonel Nevile King, of Ashby Hall, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Thomas Gildart, Esq. He graduated at Oxford in 1814, and was successively scholar and Fellow of his college. He inherited, eventually, the family estates, was lord of the manors of Ashby-de-la-Launde and Merton, patron of one living, and a J.P. for Lincolnshire. He married, in 1866, Miss Anna Maria Blake.

REAR-ADMIRAL SHERARD OSBORN.

Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborn, C.B., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., F.L.S., whose name was so honourably and so usefully associated with Arctic research, died suddenly on the 6th inst. Entering the Navy at an early age, he saw service in China, at the capture of Canton in 1841, and at the taking of the Woodang forts the next year, and in 1846 was Lieutenant in the Collingwood under Sir George Seymour in the Pacific. He was then appointed to command the Pioneer in the search expedition for Sir John Franklin, and in 1851 made his famous sledge journey to the furthest western point of Prince of Wales Land. In 1852 he became Commander; in 1855 obtained post rank, commanding the Vesuvius and leading the advanced squadron in the Sea of Azoï, and in 1857, in the Furious, shared in all the operations of the second Chinese War. In 1864 he was given the command of the Royal Sovereign, the first British ironclad on the turret principle, and in 1873 attained the rank of Rear-Admiral. He was a prolific writer in the periodicals. His chief separate works were "Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal, 1852," and "The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin." At the time of his death he was serving on the committee appointed to prepare the present Arctic Expedition. Admiral Sherard Osborn wore, in addition to the Companionship of the Bath, the decorations of the Legion of Honour and the Medjide.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM WALPOLE.

Admiral William Walpole died, at Club Chambers, Regent-street, on the 8th inst., aged eighty-six. His naval career extended over a period of seventy-two years, and included the Battle of Trafalgar, in which he served in the Colossus. His commissions bore date:—Lieutenant, Aug. 8, 1808; Commander, June 15, 1814; Captain, Dec. 7, 1819; Rear-Admiral, Jan. 19, 1852; Vice-Admiral, Sept. 10, 1857; and Admiral, April 27, 1863.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with five codicils, dated respectively Feb. 10, 1870, Nov. 7, 1872, Jan. 3 and 4, and Nov. 6, 1873, of Mr. Howard Haywood, late of Brownhills, Burslem, Staffordshire, who died on Nov. 30 last, has been proved at the district registry, Lichfield, by James Edward Davis and Charles Eaton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths a sum not exceeding £30,000 upon trust for aiding poor and deserving sick persons of Burslem and its immediate neighbourhood, and he directs it to be done in such a way as that his brother Richard's and his own name may be for ever connected therewith. There are numerous legacies; and the residue of his property, real and personal, he settles upon Mr. Charles Eaton, conditionally on his taking his name and using his arms.

The will and two codicils, dated Feb. 19, 1872, May 5, 1874, and March 25, 1875, of Mr. Alexander Stephenson Fetherstonhaugh, late of Hopton Court, Worcestershire, and of No. 14, Warwick-square, Pimlico, who died on March 31 last, were proved on the 19th ult. by Joseph Fetherstonhaugh, the brother, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Emma Fetherstonhaugh, his residence in Warwick-square, an immediate legacy of £250, and an annuity of £1000 for life; to the Worcester Infirmary, £100, free of duty; and there are many other legacies. The residue of the personality he leaves to his said brother, and he settles all his real estate upon him.

The will and codicil, dated April 16, 1870, and Dec. 19, 1872, of Lord Alfred Hervey, late of No. 12, Lowndes-street, who died on the 15th ult., were proved on the 3rd inst. by Lady Sophia Elizabeth Hervey, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. With the exception of a legacy of £100 to Mary Ponty, an old servant, all the bequests of the will are in favour of his wife and four sons.

A pastoral letter from Cardinal Manning and the Roman Catholic Bishops was read on Sunday in the Roman Catholic chapels throughout England. The pastoral protests against the "persecution" which Roman Catholics are suffering "for conscience sake" in Germany and Switzerland, and accuses the German Chancellor of endeavouring to excite alarms and suspicions, and to point the animosities of Government against the liberty of the next Conclave.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry James, in his report on the progress of the Ordnance Survey in 1874, states that the whole of the facsimile of Domesday Book, the production of which he was authorised by the Government to undertake in 1860, has been published, and that the sale of copies has more than covered the cost of their production. The book is in two volumes, containing 1663 pages. English translations of eighteen of the parts relating to counties have been published by various authors. Facsimiles of our most interesting national records have also been published in four volumes, containing 541 pages. The series commences with the charter of London by the Conqueror, and ends with the despatch of Marlborough reporting the victory of Blenheim.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

L.M.—The problem cannot be solved as you propose, as Black can play 1. B to B 6th, pinning the adverse Queen.

G.F.B.—There is no mate as you suggest.

CESAR, BEDFORD, BARSCROVE, BARROW HEDGES, J CARTMAN MITT, J D ROSEY, THE JAY, HUNTERFORD, R F N HANKE, C DE SALIS, and several other correspondents have attempted to solve Problem No. 1628 by 1. Q takes R. They overlook, apparently, that Black, in reply, can play 1. B to K 2nd, threatening to check next move with the Bishop at Queen's 2nd.

O VOSSEY.—But what if Black check with either Rook instead of 1. B to Q 3rd?

A ATKEN, MATHOURAH, G TITCHMARSH.—Your proposed solution will not do. Look at the position again.

G D ROSEY, THORPE, W E H SMITH, and J G C.—Quite correct.

B NILBUAD, J E M F, EAST MARDEN, B RIDPATH, PAGODA, BAZ, CLIVE CROSBY, W PERKINS, PAUL PAY, H C D, E H H V, G A R.—The word "moves" was simply a misprint for "ways."

CLIVE CROSBY, PAUL PAY, Z, and Others.—The author's solution of Problem No. 1627 commenced with 1. R to Q 7th.

APHON.—I. You can claim any piece you choose except, of course, a King. 2. An interposing piece can give check.

EAST MARDEN.—We fully endorse your remarks.

J B MUÑOZ.—We will do our best to assist you.

J G.—Mr. Skipworth informs us that the *Chess Players' Chronicle* is now published at Lincoln by J Williamson, and G G Bell and Sons, London.

J RIDPATH.—Thanks for the problem.

A R S.—The games are heartily welcome, and we shall bear in mind your kind promise of another budget.

A J.—We go to press too early in the week to be able to give any late chess news.

R G.—Thanks for the offer, but there has been a glut of blindfold games lately.

J O WEST.—We repeat that your problem admits of an obvious double solution by 1. R to Q 5th; 2. Kt to K 5th (ch); 3. P takes Q; (Queen), &c. We cannot reply to correspondents through the post.

PROBLEM NO. 1628.—Correct solutions received from Thorpe, H Schlesener, J J P, J G C, Clive Crosby, J E M F, J J Collins, Miss Jane D, Nilbuad, Latte, G D, I S T, Atz, G H V, E H H V, H Ree, Seymour T, White Pawn, Cant, W V G D, J Ridpath, Pagoda, H T A, Domestic Bastille.

PROBLEM NO. 1629.—Correct solutions received from J Ridpath, Clive Crosby, Bedford Chess Club, A Bozzini, N N Julius.

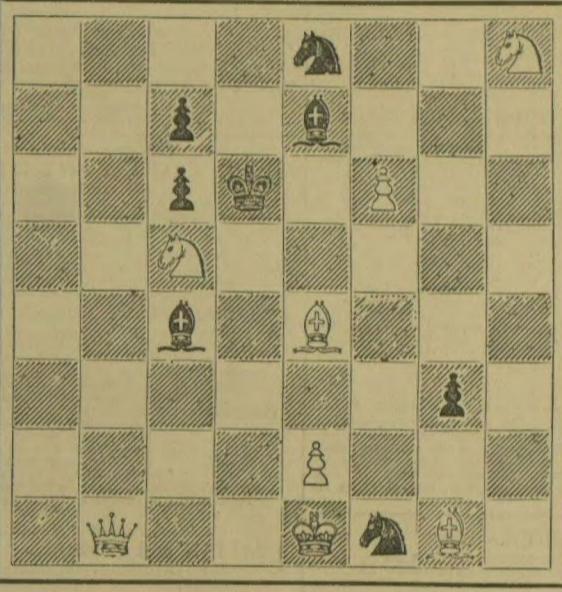
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1628.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 2nd	B takes Q * † ‡	2. Kt to K B 4th (ch) K to Q 5th	3. B mates.
‡ 1. 2. Q to Q 4th (ch)	R takes R	† 1. 2. B takes R (ch)	R checks
3. Kt mates.	B takes Q	3. Q mates.	K moves
		‡ 2. Kt to KB 4th (ch)	R to B 8th
		3. Q mates.	K moves

PROBLEM NO. 1630.

By Mr. J. G. CHANCELLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN NOTTINGHAM.

The following well-fought Game was played some little time ago between Mr. S. HANEL, the president of the Nottingham Chess Club, and Mr. A. F. VULLIAMY, one of the leading Ipswich players.—(*King's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. V.) WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. V.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 41. P to K B 4th P to K 5th

2. P to K B 4th B to Q 5th 42. R to Q R 3rd B to K 5th

3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd 43. B to K 5th sq P to R 6th

4. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd 44. R to R 6th (ch) K to K 2nd

5. Kt to K 5th This is decidedly inferior to 5. B to K Kt 5th, as recommended by the German Handbuch.

6. Q to K 2nd P takes P Black's best course was to check with the Bishop at B 7th and then retire him to Q Kt 3rd.

7. Q B takes P Mr. Hanel, strange to say, fails to take advantage of his opponent's error. By playing 7. P to Q 4th he would have obtained a very superior game.

8. S to Q B sq Castles Better, we think, to have played 8. P to Q B 3rd.

9. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 10. Kt to Q 5th Q to Q sq

11. B to K Kt 5th Q to Q 2nd 12. P to K 3rd Kt to K 4th

13. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes Kt (ch) 14. Q takes Kt K to Q 5th

Well played! Black has now as good a game as his opponent.

15. B takes Q Kt takes Q (ch) 16. P takes Kt B takes B

17. Castles P to Q B 3rd 18. Kt to Q B 3rd P to K B 3rd

19. B to K 4th B to K 3rd 20. Kt to Q R 4th K to R Q sq

21. Kt takes B P takes B 22. P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 4th

23. P to Q B 4th P to Q R 4th 24. K to K 2nd P to Q B 6th

25. B to K 3rd P takes P 26. R P takes P P takes P

27. Q P takes P R takes R 28. R takes R B takes K R P

29. B takes P B to K Kt 7th 30. R to Q 3rd P to K R 4th

31. B to K B 2nd R to Q B sq 32. K to B 3rd P to K Kt 4th

This move looks to us like lost time. 33. R to K 3rd P to K 3rd

At this juncture, 33. P to K B 4th looks more to the purpose. We question the policy of removing the Rook from the important file he at present occupies.

34. K to Q 4th K to K 3rd 35. B to K Kt 3rd White answers with K to Q 6th, &c.

36. K to B 3rd K to B 2nd 37. K to B 5th R to Q 6th, and draws by perpetually attacking the Bishop.

We should have preferred 35. K to B 5th.

38. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q 5th 39. K takes P R to Q 7th

40. P to K 5th P to K B 4th

A slip which gives White a chance of escaping with a drawn battle. He ought to have played 34. K to Kt 7th, and then K to R 7th.

41. B to K Kt sq K to Kt 6th Better, 45. K to Kt 7th.

42. P to Q B 7th B to K 6th

He might have won much more quickly by 39. B to K 6th—o. g.:

43. B to K 5th B to K 6th

44. P to Q B 5th K to K 4th

45. P to Q B 6th K to K 2nd

46. P to Q B 7th K to K 1st

47. P to Q B 8th (ch) K to Kt 3rd

48. R to K 6th B takes R

49. R to K 7th P to Kt sq

50. R to K 8th P to Kt 6th

51. B to Q 4th (ch) K to B 2nd

52. K to Q 6th P to R 7th

53. R to B 6th (ch) P to R 7th

54. K to Q 7th K to Kt sq

All these moves are very cleverly managed by Mr. Hanel. So much ingenuity deserves a better reward.

55. K takes R P Queens

56. R to B 8th (ch) K to R 2nd

57. R to R 8th (ch) K to Kt 3rd

58. R takes Q B takes R

At the first glance White seems to have an easily drawn game; but a

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12 Dessert ditto 20 7 15 12 Dessert ditto 25 10 0

2 Gravy Spoons 10 3 8 12 Gravy Spoons 14 5 12 0

1 Soup Ladle 9 3 9 12 Soup Ladle 10 4 0

4 Sauce ditto 10 4 18 4 Sauce ditto 12 5 20

4 Salt ditto (gilt bowls) 12 2 0 4 Salt ditto (gilt bowls) 2 4 0

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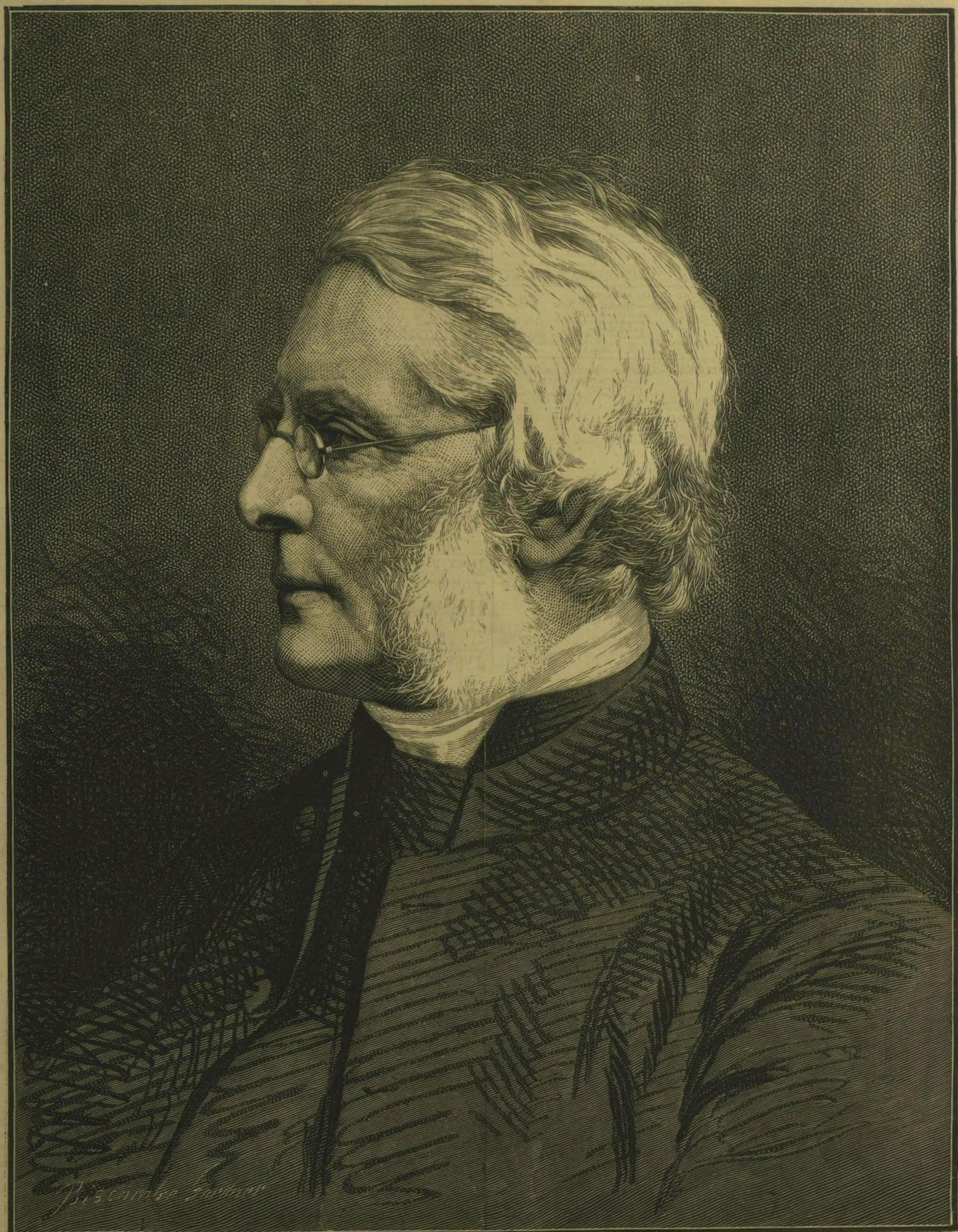
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